



THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

STROWD HAD A FALL

Slipped on the Ice and Dangerously Hurt.

TOM WATSON'S CASE UP TODAY

BOYD'S STRONG ENDORSEMENT FOR THE CABINET.

Southern Appointment Lies Between North Carolina and Kentucky—Senator Pritchard Going to Canton This Week.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Representative Strowd fell on the ice yesterday and was dangerously hurt. He rallied during the day, and today he was able to sit up in bed. It is apprehended that he has sustained internal injury.

The Watson contested election case will be reported to the House tomorrow. Until the final vote is taken in committee it will not be known whether the majority report will be for or against him. In either event Watson will address the House in his own behalf, and his speech will be the sensation of the session.

H. A. Guider arrived this morning, looked over the "Blue book" and returned home tonight.

Col. Boyd is here and brings with him an endorsement of his Republicanism, that is equivalent to a Cabinet appointment.

Judge Goff's declaration of the Attorney Generalship leaves the Southern appointment an open matter. It lies between North Carolina and Kentucky. Senator Pritchard will go to Canton some day this week. He remained at his hotel today, suffering with acute rheumatism in the right shoulder. He is decidedly better tonight, and expects to go to the Senate tomorrow.

B. AND L. RECEIVERSHIPS.

Three Cases Heard by Judge Clark at Knoxville—Opposition to Luttrell as Receiver for the Southern.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Judge C. D. Clark, of the United States Circuit Court, held a special term of court in this city today to hear arguments in the various building and loan receivership cases. The case of the Southern, which is the largest of all the associations, was first called. The application made to the court to appoint S. B. Luttrell, of this city, and Judge Rose, of Morristown, was bitterly opposed. Wm. H. Russell, counsel for the eastern stockholders, and Geo. W. Esley, a Chattanooga attorney, appeared in opposition, they claiming that the stockholders had not been given a fair opportunity to determine whether a receivership was necessary, and that in any event Mr. Luttrell, who has been president and responsible for the management of the association, should not be receiver. After a conference of counsel and stockholders present it was decided to hold a stockholders' meeting at Knoxville in thirty days. Pending such meeting, Judge Clark postponed action in the matter of permanent receiver, but platonically intimated that if there was any opposition to Luttrell's appointment it would not be made permanent.

The stockholders hope to prevent the receivership being made permanent, and an effort on the part of outside stockholders to take the association out of the courts and continue it. In the case of The Savings and Building and Loan, Woodruff, its president, was made permanent receiver and instructed to wind up the business at once. In the case of the Knoxville Building and Loan, the decision of the court was postponed for a week, when objections to a permanent receiver will be heard.

The Weather.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Virginia—Threatening weather and rain and probably clearing in the evening; slight rise in temperature; northeasterly winds, shifting to westerly.

North Carolina—Rain, followed by clearing; rather Tuesday afternoon; wind shifting to westerly; cooler on the coast; slightly warmer in the interior.

South Carolina—Clearing in the morning, fair in the afternoon, shifting to northwesterly; slightly cooler in southeast portion.

Commissioner Knapp Reappointed.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Martin A. Knapp, of New York, to be an Interior State Commissioner; Commissioner (A. Reappointment).

F. W. K. K. K., Jr., of Wisconsin, counsel at S. C. S. C. S. C.

Decreased Earnings.

New York, Feb. 1.—The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk road reports for the calendar year 1896 gross earnings of \$945,833, an increase of \$33,299, expenses \$745,601; increase \$34,983 and net earnings of \$200,231; decrease \$1,688.

ESCAPE FROM FIRE.

But Several Are Injured in Perilous Leaps to the Grounds.

Lima, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Fire was discovered in the boys' dormitory of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The building was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. There were one hundred boys in the building, but all escaped with them lives from a window.

C. T. Robbins, of Penville, jumped from the fourth floor into a tree and fell from that to the ground, striking on his head, causing concussion of the brain. He will probably die.

Prof. W. M. Pierce jumped from the second story, spraining both ankles.

Frank Parry, of Geneva, jumped from the second floor, injuring his back and legs.

The towns people are distributing clothing to the students this morning, who lost everything.

A TEST WEEK'S COINAGE RECORD.

The Products of the Mints Less than for the Same Period Last Year.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The issue of standard silver dollars for the mints and treasury office for the week ending January 30th, was \$243,050, and for the corresponding period last year was \$272,600.

The shipment of fractional silver for the month of January was \$429,259.97; and for the corresponding period last year was \$467,539.

During January the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted in value to \$9,851,220. The gold coinage aggregated \$7,803,430. Silver dollars numbering \$1,802,000 were coined.

The monthly statement of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that circulation of national bank notes during January decreased \$568,296 as compared with the corresponding month last year. During the year ended January 31, 1897, the increase in national bank notes circulation was \$21,600,500. The total amount outstanding January 31, 1897, was \$235,008,085.

HEARING SET FOR MONDAY

"THREE FRIENDS" CASE ADVANCED ON SUPREME COURT DOCKET.

Counsel for Owners Argue Against the Motion—Early Decision Wanted, as Public Interests Are at Stake.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Attorney General Harmon today submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States his petition for a writ of certiorari to bring up at once for review the record of the United States Court in Florida in the case of the filibustering schooner Three Friends, notwithstanding the appeal of the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals. He coupled with the petition a motion to advance the case for an early hearing, despite the fact that the court was about to enter upon the February recess.

The attorney general spoke of the importance of the case and the necessity for an early decision, saying the questions involved were likely to arise at any time on the Atlantic coast. The rights of individuals, he said, sank into insignificance in comparison with the public interests at stake.

The owners of the vessel, he said, ought not to object to the use of the writ, because if their contention was sustained, an early adjudication would certainly not injure them, while if the case went against them the value of a small boat was all that was involved.

Mr. W. Hallett Phillips, of counsel for appellants, argued that the writ should not issue because there was nothing in the record to show that the case had yet got into the Circuit Court of Appeals, whence it was sought to bring it to the Supreme Court of the United States.

After taking time for consideration, the Chief Justice announced that the petition had been granted and that the argument would be heard on Monday, the 15th instant.

A Fiendish Father Suicides.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 1.—In terror from apprehension that a mob would storm the jail and lynch him, Alva Ames, a carpenter, aged about 45, committed suicide in his cell in the jail this morning. He made a noose out of his shirt and hanged himself to a bunk in his cell.

Last Saturday Ames was arrested charged with assaulting his 13 year old daughter.

Confirmed Navy Officials.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of Commander J. B. Cogan to a Captain, and Past Assistant Engineer W. N. Little to be Chief Engineer in the Navy, and Assistant Engineer C. N. O'Leary to be Past Assistant Engineer.

Deadlock in Utah.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 1.—Seven ballots were taken in the Utah Legislature today and the Senatorial deadlock is still unbroken.

The Thatcher forces are stable, and the impression prevails that their candidacies will, within a few days, receive the 32 votes necessary to a choice, otherwise the choice of the Legislature will probably fall upon a dark horse.

BROOKLYN'S BAD LUCK

Our Finest Cruiser Scrapes Holes in Her Bottom.

ON THE ROCKS IN THE DELAWARE

CAPTAIN COOK EXONERATES THE PILOTS FROM BLAME.

The Ship Was in Danger of Injury by Ice, and, Trying to Reach a Safe Berth, Met With a Serious Accident.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Secretary Herbert has made arrangements to go to Charleston on the 17th inst. and spend two days while Admiral Bunce's fleet is blockading that port.

Secretary Herbert has received the following official report from Captain Cook:

United States Steamship Brooklyn, Marcus Hook, Pa., Jan. 30, 1897.—Sir: The Brooklyn anchored off League Island and was dangerously beset by ice. I have been quite anxious lest the ship be carried ashore by floes that were getting heavier and heavier. Upon receiving the throttle valve chamber on board yesterday noon I determined it was best to put the ship in a safer position if one could be found. I learned upon consultation with Captain Sargent, of Cramp's shipyard, that a safe berth could be had at that yard. I decided at once to recommend to Commodore Howell that the ship, with her own engines and assisted by tugs, should go to Cramp's as soon as possible.

Commodore Howell approved of my recommendation. I made arrangements with the tugs and with pilots of the Red Star line to take me through the ice at Cramp's yard and moored there today, also with the Philadelphia city ice boat No. 1 to break the ice around the ship and in the channel through the "Horseshoe." Three tugs arrived near the ship between 8 and 10 a. m. The fourth tug was wedged in the ice at the "Horseshoe" and did not arrive until we reached Marcus Hook. The ice boat No. 1 broke the thicker ice around the ship, where she had been wedged since the flood tide of the night before heading down stream. I weighed anchor and with our own engines and the assistance of the tugs in breaking the ice, tried in vain to turn the ship. Finding I could not do so, my best resource seemed to be to make an attempt to get out of the river. The pilot, an experienced and apparently intelligent man, said the tide was favorable and he advised strongly that I go to "Marcus Hook" and tie up at the ice piers and thus be ready to go on a favorable tide, on down the river. Being convinced that it was my best course, I determined to go, having previously called a second pilot from one of the tug-boats to keep the ranges with him, being desirous to use every safeguard that could be suggested. The ship steamed rapidly through the ice and handled perfectly. I was about to congratulate myself upon the success of the whole movement when she struck while passing "Schooner Ledge" and while she was on the range of the best water and having the assurance of such from the pilot, the navigating officer, Lieutenant McCrea and myself also keeping the range.

The grounding of the ship was most perceptibly felt, and appeared like passing over loose stones. It was soon reported to me that the double bottom compartments under the fire rooms and the forward engine room were full of water, leaking through the manhole plates and rivets in some places into the bilges and forward magazine, which have been readily pumped out and kept free.

This is a most deplorable accident and one that has fallen like a pall upon officers and crew thoroughly interested in the ship, her welfare and her career. From all the facts at present within my knowledge I feel that the accident came from neglect of precaution or judgment on my part.

Pilot Wall holds a regular United States license as pilot, and insists that he had got the best range and cannot account for the disaster and is entirely sustained in this opinion by pilot Bennett. Recent blasting at this ledge, which, I understand has been going on, may have left some loose rock not before in the channel.

At the time of passing the ledge, the tide had dropped not more than one foot below high water, as determined by the watermarks on the shore ice piers, where we are now moored at "Marcus Hook."

This ship will have to return as soon as the river is free of ice and tides permit, to League Island, discharge all her weights and go in the dock.

I request a court of inquiry to investigate and report.

Very respectfully,
F. A. Cook,
Captain U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The desired court will be promptly ordered.

The accident to the Brooklyn is so similar to that which injured the cruiser Columbia in the Delaware river three years ago that naval officers believe the same obstructions caused the damage in each instance. The Columbia went down the river in May, 1894, but not until August following was the discovery made that her bottom plates had been badly scored and dented, necessitating \$10,000 worth of repairs in the League

Island dock. A court of inquiry exonerated the officers, as it was shown that they used every precaution, and there is no doubt at the navy department that the court which will investigate the Brooklyn's misfortune will be unable to attach any blame upon Captain Cook and his officers.

Lewis Nixon reached the navy department this afternoon with an offer from the Cramps to make good the damage to the Brooklyn at the League Island yard as soon as the vessel can be docked there, under the same terms that the Columbia was repaired by them at the same place. The latest disaster has again started the controversy in the navy over the advisability of maintaining the League Island yard, which repeated accidents have demonstrated to be difficult of access for heavy ships, and a strong effort will be made to close the yard or have Congress dredge the channel to an adequate depth.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Secretary Herbert has accepted an offer promptly made by the Cramps today to make the cruiser Brooklyn as good as new in the shortest possible time at actual cost. The Cramps are deeply concerned in the welfare of the vessel, which is of their own construction, and for which they will not be fully paid until the vessel has had her final inspection at sea several months hence.

Mr. Nixon had visited the ship before hurrying to Washington with the proposition, and found that about 125 feet of her outer plating on each side of the keel had been bent and torn, rivets being sheared off and steel plates ripped away in many places. He says all necessary tugs and lighters will be alongside the vessel tonight getting out the coal, ammunition and heavy stores to make the ship light enough to pass over the ledges on her return trip up the river to the navy yard, where she will be docked for repairs. On account of the river current at the yard a bar has formed where the receiving ship Richmond is anchored. This bar is too shallow to let the Brooklyn into the dock in her present condition; but a dredge will be immediately put to work to open a channel. The ice boats owned by the city of Philadelphia will be utilized to make a passage through the ice and no effort will be spared to get the Brooklyn into the dock tomorrow. If absolutely necessary her heavy guns will be taken off. It is estimated that the vessel can be made ready for sea again in about two weeks. In the meantime a court of inquiry will be held at the League Island navy yard, meeting in a few days.

TO BE TRIED FOR PIRACY

GOVERNMENT WILL PROCEED AGAINST THE THREE FRIENDS.

To Test a Judicial Opinion—Conviction Considered Probable.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Attorney General Harmon today instructed the United District Attorney at Jacksonville to proceed against the steamer Three Friends as a pirate. The prosecution will be against the vessel and not against her officers and crew, in accordance with Section 4297 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

"Any vessel built, purchased, fitted out in whole or in part, or held for the purpose of being employed in the commission of any piratical aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure, or in the commission of any other act of piracy, as defined by the law of nations, shall be liable to be captured and brought into any port of the United States if found in any port or place within the United States, whether the same shall have actually sailed upon any piratical expedition or not, and whether any act of piracy shall have been committed or attempted upon or from such vessel or not; and any such vessel may be adjudged and condemned, if captured by a vessel authorized as hereafter mentioned, to the use of the United States, and to that of the captors and if seized by a collector, surveyor, or marshal, then to the use of the United States."

The purpose of the Attorney General in bringing the prosecution is largely to test the opinion recently given by Judge Locke, of the United States Court at Jacksonville, in the case of the "Three Friends." In discharging her officers from custody, Judge Locke held that there was no state of war in Cuba, and the Three Friends was not, therefore, engaged in a political mission. According to the understanding at the department of justice, this opinion clearly made the Three Friends amenable to prosecution for piracy, granting that the state newspapers are true that she was armed and fired upon a Spanish vessel, for if her mission was nonpolitical she was engaged in armed attack on or resistance to a friendly state. The prosecution has an additional interest from the fact that the case will be heard before Judge Locke. No one here, however, believes that the yarns about this unarmored tugboat training a solitary Hotchkiss gun on a well-equipped Spanish gun boat can be sustained by the slightest fragment of proof.

Comparative Statement.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the month of January shows that the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$5,952,395. The receipts were \$24,316,994 and the expenditures \$30,259,389. Large interest payments amounting to \$6,764,051 served to decrease the receipts. The excess of expenditures over receipts since July 1st, 1895, the beginning of the fiscal year, were \$43,854,792. In January, 1896, the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$3,391,670.

TICKET SCALPING SAFE

House Refuses to Consider the Bill to Prohibit It.

THE NEW ARBITRATION TREATY

MANY PETITIONS RECEIVED IN ITS FAVOR.

The Recent Election in Delaware to Be Investigated—A Large Number of Bills Passed in the House.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Immediately after the Senate convened at noon Mr. Sherman moved an executive session, stating that it would require but a short time. When the doors were closed he reported the general treaty of arbitration as amended Saturday by the committee. The first of these amendments adds at the end of the first article this clause:

"But no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties, or the relations of either with any other State or power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement."

The second strikes out all reference wherever it occurs to the King of Sweden and Norway as the umpire where the tribunal fails to agree upon such umpire.

At the report was made, Mr. Sherman asked that, inasmuch as the text of the Convention had been made public, the injunction of secrecy be removed from the text of the amendments, but Senator Morgan objected, and the request was denied. No attempt was made to arrange a time for the consideration of the treaty, nor was anything said about debating it in open session.

The doors were reopened at 12:45 and legislative business was proceeded with. Various petitions in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty were presented; among them one from the New York Board of Trade, presented by Mr. Hill, and one from the Connecticut Legislature, presented by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.).

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire into the recent Presidential and State election in Delaware, and whether that State is in the enjoyment of a Republican form of government. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

A message from the President with a report from the Secretary of State, giving the information called for by a Senate resolution as to the arrest and condemnation in Cuba of Jules Sanguilly, an American citizen was laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The two resolutions which were offered last week by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), looking to the suspension of proceedings for the judicial sale of the Union Pacific railway property, and which are lying on the Vice-President's table, liable to be taken up for action in the morning, were not taken up, although Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.), who had indicated an intention to speak upon them, was in the Senate chamber.

The Nicaraguan canal bill was taken up and an unsuccessful effort was made to have a day and hour fixed for a final vote. The discussion then proceeded on Mr. Vilas's motion submitted last Thursday to have the bill recommitted Mr. Vilas spoke of the inter oceanic canal project as a historic dream and quoted Senator Sherman's statement the other day that the canal couldn't be constructed by an incorporated company and must be built if at all by the government, and also that the bill could not possibly pass the House in the present Congress.

Mr. Vilas had not finished his speech at 5 p. m. when the Senate proceeded to executive session, adjourning soon afterwards.

HOUSE.

The first thing the House did today was to refuse to consider the bill reported by the committee on interstate and foreign commerce to prohibit railroad ticket scalping.

In the course of the session, which was devoted to miscellaneous business, the following bills were passed:

To prohibit the carrying from one State to another obscene literature, or articles designed for indecent or immoral purposes.

Giving of cases in the volunteer service of the United States the brevet rank held by them and the right to wear the uniform of that rank.

For the protection of national military parks.

Providing that surgeons of soldiers' homes may be appointed from others than those who have been disabled in the service of the United States.

Extending the authority of the President to issue medals of honor to others than officers and enlisted men.

To restore to his former rank in the navy and place on the retired list Commander John N. Quackenbush.

Granting to Colorado 577 acres in Fort Lyon reservation for a State Soldiers' Home.

Authorizing the entry of public lands containing petroleum under the mining laws.

Directing the issue of patents for the located but unconfirmed lands in Louisiana—288 tracts, containing about 80,000 acres.

The last hour of the session was devoted to consideration in committee of the whole of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. It was not concluded when, at 5:20 o'clock, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CABINET NEARLY COMPLETE.

Western Men For Five of the Eight Places.

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The announcement made by Hon. J. C. Wilson, of Iowa, today that he had been tendered the portfolio of agriculture by Maj. McKinley, and had accepted, fills the cabinet with reasonable certainty, excepting the offices of Attorney-General and Postmaster-General.

The McKinley Cabinet to date, therefore, may be given as follows: Secretary of State, John Sherman, of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago; Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Interior, Judge McKenna, of California; Secretary of Agriculture, James S. Wilson, of Iowa. Governor Long and Judge McKenna have not announced the certainty of their appointments, and there is a bare possibility that Massachusetts may be displaced by General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York. One of the unfilled portfolios will, of course, be given to a New Yorker, and if the foregoing list, giving five of the eight offices in the Cabinet to the West, should be the fixed slate, there is no likelihood that either the Postoffice or Justice Departments will be directed by a Western man.

One Eastern and one Southern man are expected to be appointed to these two vacancies, prominent among the latter candidates being Hon. H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, since the declaration of Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia.

In addition to his cabinet appointments, Maj. McKinley has found time to fix upon Charles G. Dawes, of Evanston, Ill., for the position of Comptroller of the Currency when Comptroller Eckels' commission expires in 1898, or unless he resigns in the meantime. Maj. McKinley and Mr. Dawes sincerely hope Mr. Eckels will see his way clear to retain his position for another year, and his prospective successor being particularly anxious that the impression shall not get abroad that he wants to shorten Mr. Eckels' term.

A SENATORIAL CRISIS.

Decisive Events Expected in the Oregon Contest Today.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 1.—The legislative deadlock is expected to reach a crisis tomorrow. Senator Mitchell has decided to call a joint session of his thirty supporters in the "Benson" House, and the sixteen Senators declare a legal quorum and ballot for United States Senator. Failing to secure a certificate of election from the Secretary of State he will go to Washington and lay the case before the Senate. The Benson-Davis adherents assert that Mitchell cannot rally more than eleven or twelve members of the upper house to his support, and will be unable to master a quorum. As the Senate has persistently refused to recognize either the Benson or Davis House, it is difficult to understand how members of that body can legally sit in joint session with a discredited assembly. Should Mitchell's followers not succeed in gathering a quorum, the Senator will, in all probability give up the fight and withdraw from the field.

A caucus of both factions has been held every day for nearly a week, and there are no signs of a break on either side.

PUBLIC DEBT INCREASED.

Summary of the Monthly Report of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt less cash in the treasury during January of \$15,078,735. The interest-bearing debt increased \$2,120,916. The non-interest bearing debt decreased \$140,000 and cash in the treasury decreased \$12,957,959. The balance of the several classes of debt January 31 were: Interest bearing debt, \$847,361,750; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,382,930; debt bearing no interest, \$374,623,057; total, \$1,223,370,737.

The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were \$595,975,570, an increase of \$15,166,000. The total cash in the treasury was \$553,553,910. The gold reserve was \$100,000,000. Net cash balance \$115,362,420. In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of \$7,183,139, the total at the close being \$123,327,121. Of silver there was an increase of \$1,120,761. Of the surplus there was in national bank deposits \$15,573,729, against \$16,159,153 at the end of the previous month.

Only Industry in the Village Burned.

Knoxville, Conn., Feb. 1.—The Underwood belting factory, occupied by the Wm. Smaier Belting Company, and adjoining four tenement houses at Toland, were completely destroyed by fire last night.

Loss \$50,000; insurance \$20,000.

The company had a stock valued at \$20,000 on hand. The mill was the only industry in the village, and will probably not be rebuilt.

Cardinal Gibbons on a Southern Trip.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1.—Cardinal Gibbons started on a ten days' trip through the South last night. It is subjective point is New Orleans, where he will be the guest of his brother, Mr. John T. Gibbons.

The Cardinal's trip is for rest and recreation.

He has at his guests in a private car the Rev. W. A. Fletcher, Rev. John A. Cunningham and Mr. Frank Murphy.

American Tobacco Company's Case Not Decided.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1.—Judge Gibbons, who has been ill for some time, appeared in court this morning. He did not, however, deliver his decision in the case of Attorney General Moody against the American Tobacco Company for an amount of charter on the ground that the company is a trust.

It is expected that the decision will be announced some day this week.

JUST A MATTER OF BUSINESS

STOCKHOLDERS SATISFIED WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

Value of Stock Increased—Dividends on the State's Investment—How the Road Would Look Stripped of Its Betterments. Winston Republican.

There is a diversity of opinions as to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railroad, and politicians and business men are arrayed on each side.

The question should be treated entirely as a business proposition. After careful investigation, if it is found that the State's interests are being sacrificed then the lease should be annulled; if on the other hand it appears to be best for the State then the lease should be sustained. As to what the possibilities of the road may be in the future, is largely a matter of conjecture. It is argued that if the Southern can pay to the State six and a half per cent. now, and after the expiration of the present lease, seven per cent. for ninety-nine years, then the future prospects of the road might demand a higher rental; but if its money earning power should be diminished, then the State would become the loser.

It is said that the private stockholders, who, up to the time of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Richmond and Danville Railroad, had never received a dollar as dividend upon their stock, are well satisfied with the present lease to the Southern, and it is fair to assume that they have carefully figured upon the chances. In fact, under the former lease they received 6 per cent. net dividend annually, and saw their stock advance from 30 cents on the dollar to \$1.20 on the dollar. If the present lease to the Southern holds good they can safely calculate on 7 per cent. net, which will be equal to eight per cent. compared with ordinary investments upon which you are forbidden by law to demand or accept more than 6 per cent., out of which you must pay taxes, etc. The construction bonds with which the road was built, cost the State now about \$165,000 interest annually, the rental of the road under the new lease will be \$210,000 per annum, or a clear gain of \$45,000.

This amount, set aside as a sinking fund, would pay off the entire liability of the State on account of the North Carolina Central Railway, in about forty years, and leave the State with a net annual income of \$210,000 by the trade. Under the lease of the R. & D. R. R., the road was to be returned as at the time of the lease, that is, with old iron rails, old out-of-date rolling stock, etc. There are many miles of side-track along the route that belongs to the Southern that would be removed if the lease be annulled. Imagine how Durham would look with her side-tracks reduced to the extent of twenty-five years ago, and you have the situation along the line—an old road bed and little of value besides, would constitute the State's holdings. Under the new lease the betterments all become the property of the State, and to the taxable value of the road.

What motives inspired the making of the lease at the time, we cannot and do not undertake to say, but *The Republican* hopes and believes that this whole matter will be calmly and carefully considered as a business proposition, and without party bias, and that whatever action the Legislature may take will guard alike the interest of the State and the individual stockholders.

THE LITTLE AND BIG FISH

MONROE JOHNSON WILL BE HANGED FEBRUARY 8.

Governor Russell Does Not Interfere—Clanton and Williams Expect to Be Seated Soon.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 1. Messrs Clanton and Williams left here for Raleigh today expecting within the next few days to take their seats in the lower House of the Assembly, a Representatives from this county. The contest will perhaps travel in this direction and return to their ploughs.

A few years ago the purchase tax law was modified to catch the little fish and let the big ones slip through the net. Now an effort will be made for a restoration of the old law, if a new or better one cannot be had. The old one provided for a specific per cent. on purchases which made every house pay its just share, but the existing law creates a tax manifestly out of proportion as between the buyer of \$1,000 worth of goods and those who pay \$10,000 or more.

Now it appears that the former amendment has a constituency of 50 to 1 of the latter, and with the supposition that the tax would be reduced, the overwhelming majority of the small merchants signed the petitions to the Assembly, thus pulling the chestrnuts out of the fire for those able to bear their just burden of taxation. It has taken the \$1,000 men several

years to see the manifest injustice, and now they kick.

Everything is now in readiness for the execution of Monroe Johnson on February 8th, and should the Governor fail to interfere, there will be another chapter to the book of doubts as to the guilt of accused persons. There are some who did not think that the testimony in his case did not justify the verdict, and that it would be far better for the Governor to give the condemned the benefit of every doubt, and commute his sentence to imprisonment for life.

The Humane Society of Charlotte has been receiving contributions from the charitable disposed, and dispensing them to the worthy poor. Evangelist Doritoe closed his missionary work here on Sunday afternoon. The meetings were well attended, and it is said productive of much good. Last Saturday afternoon a little "dodger" was gotten out by the Y. M. C. A., inviting men to a meeting Sunday afternoon, and a conspicuous line on the paper read "For men only." An old colored woman got one, and with a bad grin on her face, said, "Now der, what's up—der is somefin wrong, whar der woman can't go." Her attention being called to the fact that it was a religious meeting, she fell into a penitential mood, conscience stricken perhaps at her sacrilege, and prayerfully said, "De Lord forgiv me." Her auditors smiled.

The vaccination of all school children is now urged by local physicians on account of the alleged smallpox cases at Greensboro.

A FORESTVILLE DIFFICULTY

HENRY WALL SHOT SATURDAY NIGHT—JOHN GROVER ARRESTED.

Wall's Condition Serious—A Woman Caused the Trouble—Grover Brought to Raleigh and Placed in Jail.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. John Jones and Deputy Oats brought to Raleigh John Grover, charged with shooting Henry Wall. Grover was carried before Justice Harry Roberts, who committed him to jail, placing his bond at three hundred dollars.

John Grover is a white man about thirty years of age. He came to Forestville last September and has been working as a section hand on the S. A. L. road there. On last Saturday night about nine o'clock John Grover went to see Henry Wall, a colored fellow who is also a section hand.

Grover had been drinking, and after entering Wall's house he began using profane language before the women who were present. He and Wall then had some word, and both of them went out of the house. Grover says he started away, when Wall, threatening him, put his hand back as if to draw a pistol, whereupon Grover drew his revolver and shot Wall. The ball entered the upper part of the leg and lodged in his thigh.

Dr. Powers, of Wake Forest, who is attending the wounded man, has been unable thus far to find the ball. However, it is thought that Wall will recover. A negro woman named Mary Orudip is said to be at the bottom of the whole affair. She was convicted at the last term of Wake court, but skiped while her partner went to the road. She was brought in yesterday by the same officers who had Grover in charge.

The Defeat of Dubois. N. Y. Mail and Express.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, has paid the inevitable penalty of political treachery and party betrayal. After a struggle for re-election, in which he was openly aided by Chairman Jones, of the Popocratic National Committee, and by all the rag-tag and bobtail elements of Populism, he has been beaten by an illiterate German-American farmer, who knows but little more about statecraft than a short horn steer knows about geology.

Dubois was elected to the Senate as a Republican, he accepted the obligation of allegiance to that party and was honored and trusted by its leaders. But when the free coinage fanaticism swept over the West he unblushingly deserted his party, cast in his lot with the Bryanites and used all his influence to drag the young commonwealth of Idaho away from her Republican moorings. A man of acknowledged character and ability, ambitious, popular and enjoying the full confidence of his constituents, his defection was a deadly blow to the Republican ticket, and he struck it as a Hessian, in the hope of a re-election as the reward for his treachery.

In this expectation he has been rudely disappointed. He betrayed his party only to be betrayed by his confederates. And there is an irony approaching retribution in the fact that he has been beaten by a nobody, a commonplace, well meaning citizen, whose intellectual sun rises and sets within the limits of the free silver dogma. The defeat of Dubois will gratify every honest American partisan, be he Republican or Democrat, who believes in good faith and square dealing in politics. It is a reminder that treachery is bad policy, and that the people despise a sneak.

In Stantonburg township Monday night about 9 o'clock, W. T. Harrison shot and seriously wounded J. W. Stancil just over the heart. It seems that some boys were fighting, and Mr. Stancil, it is supposed, went to part them when Mr. Harrison's son struck him. Then Mr. Stancil struck Harrison's boy, then Harrison, Sr., pulled his pistol and putting it to Stancil's breast fired. Witnesses say that he tried to shoot again, but that bystanders prevented him. They also say that he remarked: "I have had

that laid against you for two years, and I will give it to you again if you don't get away." These men have been good friends and neighbors up to the time of this sad affair. Mr. Harrison was bound over to Court in the sum of \$200. It was not at first thought the wound was serious, but since Mr. Stancil has grown much worse.—Wilson Times.

WHERE YOU MAY FIND THEM.

City Addresses of Members of the Legislature.

SENATE BY DISTRICTS.

First—J. L. Whedbee, 225 New Bern ave.
Second—John F. Newsom, 225 Blount st.
Second—T. E. McCaskey, Branson House, room 10.
Second—N. B. Yeager.

Third—James M. Early, Mrs. Ray's, Salisbury st.

Fourth—E. T. Clark, Mrs. A. M. Clark, cor. Bloodworth and Polk sts.

Fifth—W. Lee Person, 515 South Blount st.

Sixth—A. J. Moye, Mrs. Hutchings, 14 Martin st.

Seventh—J. T. Sharpe, Mrs. Hutchings, West Martin st.

Seventh—J. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Whitely's, 123 New Bern ave.

Eighth—G. L. Hardison, 114 West Martin st.

Eighth—W. T. McCarthy, 138 West Hargett st.

Ninth—R. G. Maxwell, 32 Park.

Ninth—H. L. Grant, Park Hotel.

Tenth—George C. Cannon, Harrison House.

Eleventh—W. B. Henderson, 320 South Blount st.

Twelfth—C. H. Utley, Mrs. Ellington, 226 Newbern ave.

Thirteenth—E. S. Abell, 118 North Wilmington st.

Fourteenth—Geo. E. Butler, 454 Fayetteville st.

Fourteenth—E. N. Roberson, Mansion House.

Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, refused to tell.

Sixteenth—J. McP. Geddy, Mansion House.

Seventeenth—Dr. Wm. Merritt, 603 Wilmington st.

Eighteenth—E. S. Parker, Mrs. Smith, 118 North Wilmington st.

Eighteenth—J. E. Lyon, 326 Newbern ave.

Nineteenth—James W. Atwater, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twentieth—J. A. Walker, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twenty-first—A. M. Scales, 305 Hillsboro st.

Twenty-second—Dr. D. Reid Parker, Dr. W. H. Bobbitt, cor. Hargett and Dawson sts.

Twenty-third—D. A. Patterson, 120 Fayetteville st.; W. H. Odom, 120 Fayetteville st.

Twenty-fourth—C. D. Barringer, 213 West Martin st.

Twenty-fifth—Dr. J. B. Alexander, Mrs. Evans, 104 North McDowell st.

Twenty-sixth—S. A. Earnhardt.

Twenty-sixth—J. A. Ramsay, Miss Jennie Miller, cor. Person and New Bern ave.

Twenty-seventh—S. F. Shore, Hotel Florence.

Twenty-seventh—A. C. Sharpe, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 Wilmington st.

Twenty-eighth—Rev. J. A. Ashburn, Hotel Florence.

Twenty-ninth—L. H. W. Barker, Exchange Hotel.

Twenty-ninth—Milton McNeil, D. T. Johnson, Hillsboro st.

Thirtieth—J. M. Dickson, Mrs. Gulick, 425

Thirtieth—James L. Hyatt, Florence Hotel.

Thirtieth—E. F. Wakefield, 16 Branson House.

Thirty-first—M. H. Justice, 305 Hillsboro st.

Thirty-second—J. T. Anthony, 305 Hillsboro st.

Thirty-third—George H. Smathers, 527 South Salisbury st.

Thirty-fourth—H. S. Anderson, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Thirty-fifth—J. F. Ray, Park Hotel.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

S. A. White, Alamance, 404 Hillsboro street.

J. W. Watts, Alexander, —

H. F. Jones, Alleghany, 425 Wilmington street.

James E. Leak, Anson, —

Spencer Blackburn, Ashe, Park Hotel, Room 47.

H. E. Hodges, Beaufort, Branson House, Room 10.

K. W. White, Bertie, Harrison House.

Sidney Meares, Bladen, 120 Fayetteville street.

W. W. Drew, Brunswick, —

S. Lusk, Buncombe, Park Hotel.

W. G. Chandler, Buncombe, —

J. H. Pearson, Burke, Mrs. Bagley's, E. South street.

A. F. Hileman, Cabarrus, —

J. L. Nelson, Caldwell, Park Hotel.

J. E. Burgess, Camden, —

E. C. Duncan, Carteret, Park Hotel, Room 61.

C. J. Yarborough, Caswell, —

L. R. Whitener, Catawba, Branson House, Room 2.

J. E. Bryan, Chatham, —

L. L. Renn, Chatham, —

D. W. Dewese, Cherokee, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville street.

Richard Elliott, Chowan, —

Wm. Plott, Clay, —

W. H. Crews, Granville, 409 South Blount street.

John King, Granville, —

W. R. Dixon, Greene, Mrs. Hutchings, Martin street.

B. G. Chilcutt, Guilford, Harrison House, Room 18.

J. C. Bunch, Guilford, —

Scotland Harris, Halifax, 515 South Blount street.

L. H. Arrington, Halifax, —

L. E. Chapin, Harnett, 110½ Fayetteville street.

James Ferguson Haywood, Mrs. Bagley's, E. South street.

J. B. Freeman, Henderson, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Starkey Hare, Hertford, 225 Newbern Avenue.

John G. Harris, Hyde, Harrison House

John R. McLeiland, Iredeell, Park Hotel.

J. A. Hartness, Iredeell, —

117 B. Enley, Jackson, Miss Jennie Miller, cor. Newbern avenue and Person st.

Claude W. Smith, Johnston, Park Hotel.

C. M. Creech, Johnston, 326 Newbern avenue.

H. F. Brown, Jones, Park Hotel.

E. P. Hauser, Lenoir, 116 Morgan street.

L. A. Abernathy, Lincoln, Mrs. Smith's, Hillsboro street.

Lyle, Macon, Mrs. Bagley's, 125 South street.

J. W. Roberts, Madison, 227, cor. Eden and Person streets.

C. C. Fagan, Martin, Branson House, Room 10.

J. A. Conley, McDowell, —

W. P. Craven, Mecklenburg, 104 N. McDowell street.

Sol Reid, Mecklenburg, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.

Ransom, Mecklenburg, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.

L. H. Greene, Mitchell, —

J. A. Reynolds, Montgomery, Harrison House, Room 12.

W. H. H. Lawhorn, Moore, 310 Newbern avenue.

Van B. Carter, Nash, cor. Salisbury and Martin streets.

D. B. Sutton, New Hanover, Harrison House, Room 2.

J. T. Howe, New Hanover, —

N. R. Rawls, Northampton, —

R. Duffy, Onslow, —

A. R. Holmes, Orange, 120 E. Hargett street.

C. M. Babbitt, Pamlico, —

W. G. Pool, Pasquotank, Park Hotel, Room 15.

Gibson James, Pender, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.

J. H. Parker, Perquimans, Branson House.

John S. Cunningham, Person, Park Hotel, Room 68.

Shade Chapman, Pitt, —

E. V. Cox, Pitt, Park Hotel.

Grayson Arledge, Polk, Harrison House, Room 19.

J. J. White, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.

J. M. Allen, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.

Y. C. Morton, Richmond, —

Claudius Dockery, Richmond, Park Hotel, Room 58.

D. E. McBryde, Robeson, 117 Fayetteville street.

Wm. J. Currie, Robeson, —

A. E. Walters, Rockingham, Park Hotel, Room 68.

R. P. Foster, Rockingham, Mr. Brown's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir streets.

J. W. McKenzie, Rowan, —

Walter Murphy, Rowan, 310 Hillsboro street.

Lindsay Purgason, Rutherford, Branson House, Room 7.

C. H. Johnson, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.

R. M. Crumpler, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.

E. F. Edins, Stanley, 519 East Jones street.

R. J. Petree, Stokes, 305 Hillsboro street.

J. M. Brower, Surry, —

Jos. H. Cahey, Swain, Mr. Brown's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir street.

E. A. Aiken, Transylvania, J. J. Johnson, corner Blount street and Newbern avenue.

Atner Alexander, Tyrrell, Branson House.

J. N. Price, Union, —

M. M. Peace, Vance, 320 South Blount street.

J. H. Young, Wake, 310 corner Fayetteville and Martin streets.

J. P. H. Adam, Wake, —

James M. Ferrell, Wake, Mrs. Tucker's, Fayetteville street.

C. A. Cook, Warren, 329 Hillsboro street.

L. N. C. Spruill, Washington, Harrison House, Room 8.

Thomas Bingham, Wayne, —

T. B. Parker, Wayne, 425 Wilmington street.

J. E. Person, Wayne, Branson House, Room 2.

C. H. Somers, Wilkes, Harrison House.

J. Q. A. Bryan, Wilkes, Harrison House, Room 7.

B. T. Person, Wilson, —

J. C. Pinnix, Yadkin, —

C. L. McPheeters, Yancey, 118 Wilmington street.

READ

The Tar-Neel Knight,

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

Bright! Newsy! Cheap!

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January Number Just Out.

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Published by The Tribune Publishing Co., 122 Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891.

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	\$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND,	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	8,708.47
DEPOSITS,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS: Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. J. Thomas, Pres. B. S. Jerman, Cashier. J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Phillips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jas. W. Scott, R. B. Kaney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh, RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, \$225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

Officers: Chas. H. Belvin, President, F. H. Briggs, Cashier, Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.

Directors: Chas. H. Belvin, Thos. B. Crowder, Chas. E. Johnson, Chas. M. Busbee, J. A. Briggs, J. B. Batchelor, Julius Lewis, F. O. Moring, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

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Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.

THRASHING OVER OLD STRAW.

The *News and Observer* has turned itself loose on the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern. It puts in evidence old editorials that have appeared in that paper since the lease was made. Just what influence such twaddle can have upon sensible, brainy men in the State Legislature, is not hard to estimate. The *News and Observer* argues from a personal standpoint. He takes his position not from the people's point of view, but from his "hurt," personally. The *News and Observer*, while an excellent newspaper, and much improved since THE TRIBUNE started, has the reputation of misrepresenting things, politically and otherwise, or views questions from a questionable viewpoint, as expressed by some of the leading and intelligent Democrats of the State. The paper does not reflect the sentiments of the Democratic party in much it advocates. It proposes to lead in shaping politics and State legislation, but it does not seem to be able to command the forces. It not only takes issue with its late Governor and others, but it eliminates all men who have had anything to do with the lease of the railroad, and accuses every one who believes that the Southern ought to have the road upon lease in preference to any other railroad company as accessories to the crime, and proposes to brand every legislator who votes against annulling the lease as guilty of "high crime."

In other words, the *News and Observer* has started out to bulldoze the legislators—force them by power of the press and accusations of crime, personal abuse, vituperation and the use of all language calculated to cast odium upon men upon whose character there is not a taint. The whole line of argument tends in that direction. While forecasting the evil effects the lease would have upon the State, it proves nothing and does nothing but ask questions and prophesy evil. This is no argument. Assertions and speculation baselessly founded can convince no man against facts as they exist. Trade and transactions are based upon the present condition of the market. Dealing in futures is called gambling, and the *News and Observer* deals, in the argument, upon the future, and ventures to bet that the railroad in twenty-five or ninety-nine years will be worth a "hundred fold" more than it is now. This is speculation of an inflationist in the highest degree. The *News and Observer* has no precedent to go upon. Is not that paper aware that money is going a-begging at 2 and 3 per cent.? And in the face of this fact, the Southern Railway Company proposes to pay the individual stockholders 64 per cent. on their stock now and 7 in five years from now. The State is a stockholder and represents individuals. The individual stockholders are reputable and representative men of the State, and these are entirely satisfied with the transaction as an excellent business arrangement. They are guaranteed this high rate of interest—high compared to the regular rate of interest for money—for years to come. The State is in the same category as the individual. What is good for the one is certainly good for the other.

The argument for an usurious rate of interest will not hold good against

a railroad, any more than it will against an individual.

We have just as good right to argue that the line of road in question will be insolvent and worthless in twenty or fifty or ninety-nine years, as it will be worth double what it is estimated at today. We know old lines of railroad in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, built many years ago, that do not pay a cent dividend or interest on their stock, nor have they for years, nor are likely to in years to come. At the time built, and for several years thereafter, these roads paid a handsome dividend.

But here we have a wealthy and responsible party who leases the property and agrees to pay a rate of interest far exceeding the present price of money. Further, it will not depend upon the earnings of the North Carolina road to pay this interest. Should it be a losing investment in coming years, the whole of the Southern system is held responsible for the payment of the interest. So it is absolutely sure that the State and individual will receive the interest upon their stock without fear of losing it, and there is no way by which the company can defraud them out of it. As a business transaction it is as good a one as could be made, better than the *News and Observer* dare attempt to point to in these days of cheap money and small profits.

There is no sentiment in this. It is purely a business transaction. The *News and Observer* knows there is not a corporation, trust company, railroad or individual that could lease this road other than the Southern. Capital is not taking the risk of such competition, and capital doesn't love North Carolina any more than it loves any other State, and if the Southern did not want it, it would go a-begging; and does the State wish to operate it? Hardly. It would indeed be a white elephant on her hands.

The *News and Observer* deals in sentiment and appeals to the passions of jurors who are prejudiced against corporations in order to do injustice to the Southern and wrong to the State and individual stockholders. It argues to the extreme; to that extent that for many years the Southern Company has dominated the Democratic party—carried it around in its vest pocket—bought up by railroad passes and "other" flattering influences. We say this is a libel on the Democratic party. If what the *News and Observer* says be true, there has not been an honest Democrat in the State Legislature for twenty years, and, to cap the climax, it accuses ex-Governor Carr as the chief of the highway robbers.

These matters here briefly, but we hope pointedly, alluded to, are plain facts, as stated in the *News and Observer*. In its zeal to injure the Southern and pervert the best interests of the State, to gratify its personal spleen, it overreaches itself, and the deduction is that all men who have had anything to do with the lease are blackguards and criminals, and that legislators who fail to vote to annul the lease are blacker blackguards and deeper dyed criminals. If any intelligent reader can get out of the mighty effort put forth to crush the lease, the Southern, ex-Governor Carr and directory, and all those who cannot be dragged by the heels to the *News and Observer's* way of thinking, then we confess our inability to understand what a man means when he tries to express himself on paper.

There is another view to take of this matter. Without going into detail, further than our synopsis of the bill editorially in Sunday morning's issue, we unhesitatingly say that if the bill passes as it reads, it will deal a death blow to railroad enterprises and all other enterprises in the State for years to come. For be it observed that North Carolina never had such an opportunity to spring forward into a grand, progressive arena and win an easy victory as she has today. Thousands of letters are being received daily by men in the State from outside her borders making inquiries for homes and investments. Pass this bill, and not one in one hundred will ever cross her line. It will deal that kind of a death-blow that will take a gener-

ation to recover from. If we were disposed to argue this question from a sentimental point of view, we might appeal to our law makers to handle this bill as carefully as they would a deadly viper, or a hydra-headed monster that would kill any business throb of the pulse of the public and private enterprises; but while this is true, we prefer to base our argument upon a business basis, with the results that would surely follow.

A VISIT TO DURHAM.

Yesterday a member of the editorial staff of THE TRIBUNE spent a few hours in Durham, looking up old friends, and noting the changes and improvements wrought within the past three years. Familiar faces were met with everywhere, though some were missing, never to be seen again in this life. The evidences of Durham's activity and progress were apparent upon every hand. The Duke and Blackwell factories, which have made the fame of Durham, and have contributed largely to its material prosperity, were found to be fully abreast of the times, if not a little ahead. A visit to the former recalled some things that were familiar and shed a flood of light upon some new features in the process of cigarette manufacture. Some of the more recently invented labor saving machinery seemed little short of marvelous. Through the kindness of Mr. B. N. Duke, a pilot was provided for a trip through the various departments of the immense establishment. Col. J. S. Carr made THE TRIBUNE man feel at home in the Blackwell factory. After a visit to several departments, the writer took his departure with a package as large as he could carry conveniently as a memento of the visit.

It is always a pleasure to THE TRIBUNE man to visit Durham. There are friendships and associations that touch his heart in a tender place; and besides, there is an air of enterprise and progress that cannot fail to impress anyone who goes there with eyes and ears open. One who has lived in Durham never forgets that he was once a Durhamite, and never ceases to feel a certain sense of pride in the fact.

THE Atlanta Constitution explains the California school system for the information of the Georgia Legislature, and THE TRIBUNE copies the article, hoping that it will interest our law makers who are brought face to face at this time with the problem of improving the public schools of North Carolina and increasing the school terms. There seems to be no escape from increased taxation, either general or local, if we expect to comply with the constitutional requirement of four months school in every district. The public schools cannot be materially improved in any respect without more money. Let our Legislature look this fact squarely in the face, and then decide upon the best way to raise the money.

REPRESENTATIVE J. Will Roberts, of Madison county, has received a letter from Mr. C. E. Jarvis, chairman of the Populist County Executive Committee, which declares that he cannot follow Butler into the Democratic party and that he will henceforth act with the Republican party. While this step is taken by Mr. Jarvis, and will be taken by many other Populists, yet the effort will be made to dethrone Butler and choose a leader of their party that can harmonize the conflicting elements; and while the Populist party has received a blow it will hardly recover from, it will endeavor to maintain its autonomy.

Governor Russell's Office.

The Governor of South Carolina yesterday made a question on the Governor of North Carolina for William M. Booth who is wanted in Florence, S. C., for arson.

Governor Russell has received a letter from William P. Parrish of 35 Wall Street, Mills Building, New York City. Mr. Parrish is at the head of a company with a capital stock of \$250,000 which is striving to act as a medium between the opportunities for investment in the South and the money in the North which is seeking investment. Mr. Parrish is highly recommended by the City National Bank of St. Louis, Alabama.

Dry Goods Trading Continues Light.

New York, Feb. 1.—The week in the dry goods market opened without change in any of the departments. Trading continues light.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL SYSTEM.

A State in Which Taxes Have no Terrors for the People.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Constitution has recently referred to the imperative necessity which demands that the public school system of the State shall be made more efficient, and more conformable to the standards of intelligence and progress which the people of Georgia have set up for themselves. These standards cannot be permanently maintained unless our public school system shall be lifted out of its present state of inefficiency. There will be a constant falling away from them until there is some change made in the system—until its present defects are cured.

The State of California affords a fine example for Georgia to follow in improving our school system. In that State the schools have four sources of revenue: 1. A permanent fund consisting of receipts from the sales of school lands two sections in each township) and amounts to \$4,400,000. The interest on this fund, together with the interest on school land, yields an income of \$260,000, or more.

2. A poll tax of two dollars levied on each male inhabitant between the ages of twenty one and sixty years. This gives to the State school fund about \$260,000 annually.

3. A tax of five per cent. on collateral inheritances, which is paid into the school fund. The amount varies, but will average about \$100,000.

4. An ad valorem tax levied on all the property in the State, at a rate sufficient to raise seven dollars yearly for each census child. The amount received from this source last year was, in round numbers, \$2,500,000.

In addition to this, each county is required by law to levy a county school tax, the maximum rate of which shall not exceed fifty cents on each \$100 of taxable property, nor the minimum rate be less than sufficient to raise six dollars for each census child in the county. Each school district in a county has the right to tax itself for school purposes. The school fund is raised and distributed in a democratic way. The State sets the initiative, insists on a reasonable fund, and the rich and populous centres are made to contribute to the poor and sparsely settled districts, but these districts are not allowed to hold out their hats for contributions unless they themselves add something. They are compelled to pay a tax as a reminder that each county and each district must share with the State the responsibility of educating the children.

All State school moneys are apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the several counties in proportion to the number of school census children, and the moneys so apportioned are distributed to the several county treasurers by the State Treasurer, on the order of the State superintendent.

The county school fund is collected by the county tax collector, turned over to the county auditor, and by him transferred to the county treasurer, who is the custodian of all school funds. The entire fund is distributed on the basis of the number of teachers to which each district is entitled. One teacher is estimated for every seventy children, or fraction thereof of not less than twenty census children in the district. To each district is apportioned \$500 for every teacher assigned to it. Under the law the schools of the State are enabled to remain open eight and seven-tenths months a year.

The ad valorem tax, under which the largest part of the fund is collected, compels the rich and populous districts to contribute to the aid of the poor and sparsely settled regions, and is an equitable method of raising the fund.

An Enchanted City.

"The most remarkable town in North Carolina is a little village in my section called Grifton," said Representative E. V. Cox, of Pitt. "The town has only about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, but the wonderful feature is that the place is counted in three townships, in both Pitt and Lenoir counties, and hence in two senatorial districts, and in two congressional districts. There is not a man in Grifton who knows who is his representative, his senator or his congressman."

Mr. O. H. Dockery, Jr., Honored.

Mr. O. H. Dockery, Jr., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Dockery received a telegram from Senator Pritchard Saturday announcing that he had been appointed an aide to General Porter at the inauguration of M. J. McKimley in March. This is quite an honor but it is entirely merited, for a more zealous and at the same time conservative young Republican lawyer than O. H. Dockery, Jr., cannot be found in the State.

Entertainment Thursday.

On Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock the pupils of the colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution will give an entertainment complimentary to the members of the General Assembly. The institution is located on the corner of Sixth and Bloodworth streets.

CLERK SWINSON KICKS

Wants to Be Boss of the Enrolling Office.

BIGGER MAN THAN THE CAUCUS

ATTEMPTS TO GET BEHIND A FLIMSY SUBTERFUGE.

Mr. Dockery Exposes the Pretense and Tells How Clerks Will Be Appointed—The Matter Regulated by Caucus.

The following statement from Mr. A. L. Swinson, the Populist enrolling clerk of the Legislature, was offered to THE TRIBUNE yesterday for publication. It also appeared in the Press-Visitor yesterday afternoon:

THE STATEMENT.

The enrolling clerk being a creature of the General Assembly, and I, A. L. Swinson, having been elected as such, and having general direction of said office and responsible for any and all action taken as such clerk to the General Assembly, I desire to state for the information of all interested persons that I have kept to the agreement as made between Populists and Republicans by appointing an equal number of clerks from each party, as fast as the business of the office demanded I should, and those recommended by the representatives of each party, as follows: A. V. Miller, Howard F. Jones, Allen L. Byrd and J. C. Maxwell, Populist assistants; and Arthur Spruill, A. C. Lehman, Frank B. Wimbish and D. V. Carroll, Republican assistants; and desire to be permitted to continue to do so in future as in the past.

And now that there is a demand for the appointment of additional clerks in the person of colored men to my office, by Republican representatives, that while having refused to appoint colored men on my force, so long as left free to act without coercion on the part of the General Assembly, in part or whole, and will continue to do so; but, that if the General Assembly desires to relieve me of the responsibility of appointing inefficient and unnecessary clerks, as assistants in this office, by making the selections and appointments, then I announce as a fact, that as a creature of their creation and being by them relieved of such responsibility, I would stand ready to accept and act upon the direction of said body in all matters pertaining to the business of this office.

A. L. SWINSON,

Enrolling Clerk

MR. DOCKERY'S REPLY.

The foregoing letter was shown to Mr. Claudius Dockery last night. He said that he did not care to dignify the matter with a reply, but since his attention had been called to it he would give his views on the subject to THE TRIBUNE. What Mr. Dockery said, is in substance as follows:

The Speaker of the House and the Lieutenant Governor have entire supervision and control of the Enrolling Clerk's office, and will exercise this power. The Enrolling Clerk will have no power whatever to appoint or select any clerks in his office.

In future all these will be chosen by the Speaker and the Lieut. Governor from the list of names selected by the Republicans and Populists in their respective caucuses. As soon as more clerks are needed in the enrolling clerk's office, they will be put on from this list. The first name now standing on the list prepared by the two caucuses is Mr. Quick, the colored man from Richmond county, and he will be given the position without any consultation with Mr. Swinson on the subject. Mr. Dockery says that this man Quick, whom Mr. Swinson has declined to put on his force, is as competent as any man now in Mr. Swinson's office. He is a lawyer by profession and also an author. He has written a biographical history of the prominent colored men of the United States. Furthermore, Mr. Dockery says that he knows Mr. Quick personally and vouches for his competency. Swinson never discarded Quick on account of incompetency, but solely on account of his color.

The plan of giving the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor entire charge of the enrolling clerk's office was adopted after due consideration between the leading Republicans and Populists. The a visability of placing the enrolling clerk's office under the entire charge and direction of the Secretary of State was first strongly considered, but the former plan was finally decided on.

Trinity College.

The mid year examinations which began January 20, closed Saturday. President Kilgo is suffering from a severe attack of la grippe, aggravated by a cold caught in returning from the funeral of his father-in-law at Grifney, S. C. Mrs. Kilgo and the children are still at her old home, ill with la grippe.

Mrs. W. H. P.gram and Mrs. J. S. Bassett are slowly recovering from obstinate cases of la grippe.

R. V. A. P. Tyler made his family a flying visit this week. He reports a hearty welcome in his new field of labor. The people of the Elizabeth City District have bought and nicely furnished a parsonage for him and seem desirous in every way to make it as pleasant as possible for their new presiding elder and his family. Mrs. Tyler has not decided yet when she will leave for Elizabeth City. Her many friends here will be indeed sorry to have her go.

Prof. Lockwood has recently invented a device by which four pictures can be taken on the same plate without removing it from the camera, and what makes it more valuable than other inventions of the same kind on the market there are no lines where the pictures join in the whole plate, looking as if they were taken at one exposure. Prof. Lockwood is taking steps to have the machine patented.

Mr. Charles W. Edwards made his mother a short visit this week while on his way North. Mr. Edwards has recently received the degree of A. M. from Tulane University, making a spe-

cialty of mathematics and physics. He has received a scholarship from Tulane University where he will spend the coming year.

The chapel exercises were conducted last Monday morning by Rev. I. W. Arent, of Harnett county, a member of the North Carolina Conference, who was visiting his brother-in-law, Prof. W. E. Pegram.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

Understanding Reached at the Conference Last Night—Republicans Make Liberal Concessions—Co-operation Compact Now Practically Complete.

The Conference committee from the co-operation Peoples' party caucus, composed of Senators McCaskey and Barker, and Representatives Abernethy, Bryan of Casham, and Harris of Hyde, met the similar committee from the Republican caucus, composed of Messrs. Cook, Grant, Blackburn, Brown and Yancey last evening. The meeting was for the purpose of appointing subject to the approval of the caucuses of the respective parties, the places to be filled by the caucuses of these parties. The meeting of the two committees was entirely harmonious, and it was unanimously agreed to recommend to the caucuses of the Republican and Peoples' party the division of places as follows:

Penitentiary to the Republicans. Agricultural Department to the Populists.

Railroad Commission to the Republicans.

Judges of the Criminal Circuit to the Populists.

Insane Asylum at Morganton to the Populists.

Insane Asylum at Raleigh to the Populists.

Bind institution at Raleigh to the Populists.

Insane Asylum at Goldsboro to the Populists.

Deaf and Dumb Institution at Morganton to the Populists.

A & M College to the Populists.

Labor Statistician to the Populists.

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to the Republicans.

This meeting of the committees was a very informal affair, and although their decision was unanimous, it means nothing until it is confirmed by the separate caucuses of the two parties.

THE RIGHT TO TRIUMPH

CONTESTANTS WILLIAMS AND CLANTON TO WIN MECKLENBURG CASE.

Elections and Privileges Committee Recommends the Unseating of the Democratic Representatives.

There is every indication that Messrs. Williams and Clanton, contestants, will be the victors in the noted Mecklenburg county contested election case against Messrs. Sol. R. and Ransom, the present Democratic occupants of the Mecklenburg seats in the House of Representatives.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting last night in the Supreme Court room to consider the evidence and argument which have been before them the past two weeks, and determined to make a report to the House favorable to the contestants. Of course the Democratic minority objected vigorously to this disposition of the case, but their only action in the matter will be the filing of a minority report, which they have announced their intention to do.

There is no doubt that the report of the majority of the committee will be sustained by the House and R. and Ransom will have to step down and out from the Representatives floor. Even prominent Democrats have been heard to say that this result of the election was a much needed and just reprimand and punishment for glaring election frauds, and would doubtless prove a much needed lesson and warning for high handed Democratic election manipulators, not only in Mecklenburg county but in other counties as well.

The fraud and balldozing method of conducting the registration and election machinery in many precincts of Mecklenburg, as disclosed in the evidence submitted to the committee, is almost, if not wholly, without a parallel in the State. The right will triumph.

THE YARBORO TO BE OPENED.

February 10 is the Date—Important Positions now Filled.

The Yarboro House will certainly be opened on the tenth day of this month. Mr. Brown has surrendered the lease to Mr. W. B. Grimes, and M. R. B. Ramey has begun preparation for the reopening. Many improvements, such as elevators, some new furniture, etc., are to be added. Mr. Ramey has selected as manager of the house M. A. J. Cooke, so well known not only in this city, but throughout the entire South as a hotel man. The genial former night clerk, Mr. Ellis, will occupy his old position. Mrs. Milliken will also be a matron again, while Mr. S. Anderson has been selected for the position of steward. Under the direction of these fully competent persons there can be no doubt about the success of the house. The minor places have not yet been assigned.

LOBBYING A FELONY.

Tennessee Legislature Passes a Bill to Punish Lobbyists.

The Legislature of Tennessee Saturday last week passed a drastic measure regarding lobbying. It is the only State in the South that has ever adopted such a measure, and no doubt the workings of the law will be closely watched by officials, legislators and lobbyists in many other States.

The bill was one introduced by Senator Chambers, and it makes lobbying a felony. But while the Legislature passed the lobbying bill, it killed by lack of constitutional majority the bill to prevent the use of passes by public officials.

Tennessee has been a badly "lobbied" State.

Today is set by the Tennessee Legislature to consider a railroad commission bill.

LONG STRING OF BILLS

Lots of Work Ahead for House Committees.

RELIEF FOR ALMOST EVERYBODY

COLORED TEACHERS' INDUSTRIAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

Hours of Labor in Mills and Factories—Wrestling With the Public School Problem—Few Bills Disposed Of.

The Senate was opened at 4 p. m. yesterday with prayer by Rev. Dr. Carter, of this city.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hyatt.

Petitions were introduced as follows:

Mr. Alexander—By citizens of Mecklenburg county, to regulate hours of work in factories, making ten hours a day's work for women and children.

Mr. Grant—By citizens of Wayne county, against the passage of the bill establishing a dispensary for the county.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Atwater—Bill to repeal chapter 295, Laws of 1895, relating to the collection of taxes in Craven county.

Mr. Walker (by request)—Bill for the benefit of the public school fund. Requiring voters to exhibit tax receipts before being allowed to vote.

Mr. Harrison (by request)—Bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State; also a bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes.

Mr. O'Connell—Bill to provide for the election of a cotton weaver for Anson county; also a bill to repeal chapter 21, Laws of 1895, relating to the election of a cotton weaver for Anson county; also a bill to repeal chapter 21, Laws of 1895, relating to the election of a cotton weaver for Anson county.

Mr. Walker (by request)—Bill for the benefit of aged and infirm voters. Permits them to prepare and seal a ticket in the presence of two witnesses and send it to the polls.

Mr. Harrison—Bill to regulate hours of work in factories. Prohibits employing children under thirteen years old more than ten hours a day.

Mr. Seales—Bill to print and distribute sketches of North Carolina Regiments; also to extend and enlarge the time for holding the February term of the Superior Court of Guilford county.

Mr. Ramsay (by request)—Bill to amend section 2158 of The Code, allowing twelve months to enter caveat to will; also to amend section 1838 of The Code, relating to tenant by the courtesy; also to amend section 2159 of The Code, allowing caveators unable to give bond to bring suit without bond.

Mr. Harrison—Bill to carry into effect the educational provisions of the constitution. Requires the levying of local taxes to sustain the public schools four months, and to admit all persons between the ages of six and twenty one to the schools.

Mr. Mays—Bill to define public schools and increase the number of days in which schools shall be taught.

Mr. Moore—Bill to permit F. W. Craft to kill birds on his own lands at any season.

Mr. Barker—Bill to place Abigail J. House on the pension roll.

Mr. Lyon (by request)—Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors near Gilead church, Caswell county; also to repeal sections 1738, 1199 and 1200 of The Code; also to enforce enforcement of the criminal laws.

A letter was read from Mr. Roy Stone of the National Agricultural Department, accepting an invitation to deliver an address on good roads before the Legislature Friday night.

An invitation of the Leazer Literary Society of the Agricultural College to a debate Friday night was read, but no action was taken on it.

CALENDAR.

A resolution providing for the distribution of the Colonial Records, after discussion, was recommitted with numerous amendments.

Bill to authorize the Treasurer of Yadkin county to pay a school claim. Passed.

Bill to extend the time for collecting taxes in Asheville. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of the Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, changing the name to Piedmont Fire Insurance Company and increasing the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Passed.

Bill to restore the office of county treasurer for McDowell county. Passed over informally.

Bill to prohibit the commissioners of Bladen county from levying a special school tax in Hollow township. Tabled.

Bill to regulate probate and registration fees for crop liens in Cleveland county. Makes the fees 10 and 20 cents respectively. Amended to include Union, Franklin, Catham and Mecklenburg counties. Passed.

Adjourned to eleven o'clock this morning.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order yesterday at 9:30 o'clock.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. W. C. Norman, of Edenton Street Methodist Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were introduced as follows: Mr. Cox—From citizens of the town of Hanston, Pitt county, opposing any change in the present laws regulating the town.

Mr. Cox—From Fish Creek Township, Pitt county, opposing any change in the law prohibiting the sale of liquors in three miles of Timothy Church.

There were reports from a number of standing committees. The majority of the bills reported upon had been considered at committee meetings during the forenoon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced: Mr. Cox—Bill relating to the sale of intoxicants within certain miles of Timothy Church, Pitt county.

Mr. Cox—Bill to amend chapter 135, Laws of 1895.

Mr. Airdge—Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in three miles of Bethlehem

Mane and Mill Springs churches in Polk county.

Mr. Airdge—Bill to prohibit sale of liquor in half a mile of Fork Creek Church, Polk county.

Mr. Cox—Bill allowing defendants in actions to plead statute of limitation.

Mr. Craven—Bill to amend chapter 479, Laws of 1891, in relation to the price paid for weighing cotton.

Mr. Cox—Bill to amend section 72, chapter 159, Laws of 1895.

Mr. Cox—Bill to amend chapter 351, Laws of 1895.

Mr. Cox—Bill to repeal section 72, chapter 159, Laws of 1895.

Mr. White—Bill in favor of R. R. Ross, late sheriff of Randolph county.

Mr. White—Bill to incorporate Star Lumber and Manufacturing Company in Montgomery county.

Mr. White—Resolution asking the appointment of a committee to visit the Governor's mansion and examine its condition with a view to making needed repairs.

Mr. Price—Bill to establish a dispensary at Waxhaw.

Mr. Price—Bill to amend chapter 24, Laws of 1899.

Mr. Price—Bill to amend chapter 94, Laws of 1896-77.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to regulate division of fences.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to regulate the impounding of stock in stock law districts of Buncombe county.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to extend the time for collecting taxes in Asheville.

Mr. Lusk—Bill for the relief of E. A. Smith, Buncombe county.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to validate sales of real estate made by heirs of bona fide purchasers, without notice, after two years from the death of the testator.

Mr. Lusk—Bill in relation to the probate of deeds and other instruments.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to empower ministers and other officers in foreign countries to take acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments and take private examination of married women.

Mr. Alexander—Bill for the protection of school entertainments.

Mr. Alexander—Bill for the relief of Confederate Veterans' Associations.

Mr. Alexander—Bill for the relief of C. H. M. Sikes of Tyrrell county.

Mr. Alexander—Bill for the repeal of section 5, Chapter 135, Laws of 1895.

Mr. Babbitt—Bill to hold a special election for stock law in Pamlico county.

Mr. Hauser—Bill to levy a stock law tax in Lenoir county.

Mr. Abernathy—Bill for the improvement of the public schools of the State by appropriating \$100,000 of State funds to the better equipment of buildings and prolonging terms of the schools.

Mr. McPheeters—Bill to amend chapter 277, public laws of 1895, concerning divorce cases.

Mr. McPheeters—Bill to empower the Commissioners of Yancey county to work their convicts on the public roads.

Mr. McPheeters—Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Yancey county to levy special tax.

Mr. Nelson—Bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor within three miles of King's Creek Church, Caldwell county.

Mr. Hauser—Bill to protect the State Treasury by amending section 2873 of The Code.

Mr. Pool—Bill to amend chapter 85, public laws of 1895.

Mr. Abernathy—Bill to incorporate Laurel Hill church and school-house.

Mr. Whitener—Bill to establish a graded school in the town of Hickory.

Mr. Roberts—Bill to regulate the sale of concealed weapons by requiring those who sell them to procure license as dealers in intoxicants.

Mr. Ensley—Bill to give justices of the peace jurisdiction in certain cases where concealed weapons are used.

Mr. Ensley—Bill for the relief of James P. Cook, of Jackson county.

Mr. Foster—Bill for the protection of fish in the streams of Rockingham county.

Mr. Dockery—Bill for the relief of District No. 30, Nash county.

Mr. Cox—Bill to amend chapter 351, Public Laws of 1895.

Mr. Hare—Bill to amend chapter 277, Public Laws of 1895.

Mr. Sutton of Cumberland—Bill for the printing and distribution of sketches of North Carolina regiments.

Mr. Ferrell—Joint resolution to authorize the placing of Mrs. S. E. Knox on the pension roll for 1896.

Mr. Crews—Resolution in favor of Mr. Beckwith, of Johnston county.

Mr. Cook—Bill to amend chapter 254, Laws of 1889, concerning the public schools of Lenoir county.

Mr. Green—Bill for the relief of Margaret Grundloff, widow of an ex-Confederate soldier.

Mr. Craven—Bill to amend section 5, Public Laws 18-5.

Mr. Dockery—Bill for the relief of Jessie H. Thorn.

Mr. Dockery—Bill for the relief of P. G. Godfrey.

Mr. Young—Bill for the establishment of an additional term of the Superior Court to be held during August of each year.

Mr. Chapin—Bill to repeal chapter 490, public laws of 1893.

Mr. Young—Bill for the establishment of the North Carolina Industrial and Training School for colored teachers, providing that a board of directors be elected by the General Assembly, who shall locate the school wherever they shall deem best and in the city that will offer best inducements in the way of buildings, grounds, etc. Directors shall be elected for six years, and the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated annually to the institution.

CALENDAR.

Bill concerning tax in Buncombe county past third reading.

Bill to amend chapter 449, Laws of 1891-95, passed third reading.

Bill to allow the Commissioners of Watauga county to levy a special tax passed second reading.

Bill to incorporate the town of Star, in Montgomery county, passed third reading.

Bill to allow the Commissioners of Edgecombe county to levy a special tax and issue county bonds to the amount of \$10,000 passed second reading. The bonds are to liquidate a floating debt occasioned by the building of a steel bridge across Tar river.

Bill to provide for the better working of the public roads in Macon county passed second and third readings.

House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. T. C. Daniels, Assistant Secretary and traveling representative of the Newbern fair, was in town yesterday in the interest of their exhibit, which begins February 23d. It is expected that the members of the General Assembly will attend the fair in a body.

Wake Forest Notes.

The present enrollment of students is 258.

The Summer School for teachers will open at the same time as the Summer Law School, June 23d. Prospects are now for a very successful session. Great numbers of Wake Forest men are among the leading teachers of the State, and it behooves them as well as others to profit by this opportunity to keep in touch with the latest developments in the science of Pedagogics and other sciences as well. Several specialists of wide reputation are expected to be in the teaching force.

The Philomathesian hall has just been newly carpeted, and presents an unusually neat appearance.

The students in the law department, and all others are delighted that Judge Clark has been secured to address them on Monday night of commencement week.

La grippe is still raging here. Professor Ferrell and wife and little child are quite ill therewith. Prof. Brewer, Mills and Gulle have about recovered, and are now attending to their duties. Great numbers are absent from morning roll calls, and the envariable excuse handed to the President is la grippe.

The Tribune, which occupies a prominent place in the reading room, is surrounded daily by large numbers of students.

British Papers Criticize Committee.

London, Feb. 1.—The Globe, commenting upon the modification of the arbitration treaty, says:

"The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate has left the treaty meaningless, and it would be discreditable to the common sense of the Senate if that body should approve the treaty as it had been altered."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The Jingo majority seek to destroy the treaty."

Public Printing.

Under section three of chapter twenty of the Public Laws of the State of North Carolina for 1895, the Joint Committee on Printing and Binding of the General Assembly of North Carolina, advertise for thirty days from date for proposals for the public printing and binding for the State, for two years from and including the first day of July, 1897, to and including the 30th day of June, 1899.

Printed forms of proposals for printing and binding, showing the class of work to be contracted for, &c., will be furnished free of charge upon application to the chairman of the Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee reserve the right to reject all bids, if they believe it to be to the interest of the State so to do. This January 29th, 1897.

For the committee:

JOHN A. RAMSAY, Chairman, &c.

JAMES H. CATHEY, Secretary.

Scholars Wanted.

Desirous of being occupied. I would take charge of ten or twelve children at my residence. Best of care would be exercised in regard to their moral, mental and physical culture. Can prepare them for any ordinary business of life. Address:

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My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

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The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

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February 1st

TO

February 6th.

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Tuesday, 2nd—Stock taking.

Wednesday, 3rd—Stock taking.

Thursday, 4th—After stock taking.

Friday, 5th—After stock taking.

Saturday, 6th—After stock taking.

Daily, as the week progresses, we will offer at clearing prices such merchandise as Silks, Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Underwear, Men's Furnishings, Small Wares, Housekeeping Goods, Woolens, Flannels, etc., etc.

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DO YOU WISH PEOPLE TO

FORM A GOOD IMPRESSION

Discipline.

Read before the Teacher's Normal Class of the Institution for the Blind Saturday morning, January 9, 1897.

In all ages a few learned men have written books on education. But ignorance and prejudice, together with other causes, made the world slow to adopt their suggestions. In the present century, however, there has been a great reform in educational matters. The best books on the subject have been adapted to the use of those whose opportunities of study have been limited. Psychology has been popularized, and its great principles are now the acknowledged foundation of all mental culture. There are normal schools everywhere, and teachers who hope to attain even respectability in their vocation are obliged to go through a regular course of training as those who engage in the other professions are forced to do. The result of this great movement is, that a rational system of education now prevails, to a greater or less degree, throughout Christendom.

Discipline has a two-fold character—government and training. Government aims at the present only; while training, by clearing the way for instruction, builds up and strengthens the character of the future independent man. Herbert says that the teacher who merely governs his pupils, without training them, is a poor teacher.

To the earnest, thoughtful teacher, no phase of education is more important than discipline. She feels that what her pupils are to become largely depends upon herself. History furnishes so many examples of men who might have been leaders in the world if they had possessed well regulated characters, that the teacher is often appalled by the greatness of her responsibility.

Conformity to law is one of the fundamental principles of happiness, and if the parents fail to give this training at home, the teacher is bound to make every effort to secure it. But how can she curb lawlessness, overcome sullen obstinacy, and inculcate reverence for established rules? This problem has to be met, and in a large measure solved, by each individual teacher. Yet we may gain something from the experience of others.

Before considering the best means of maintaining order in the school room, let us look a little at general discipline, that which concerns all who are connected with the management of schools. If the responsibility of teachers is great, then surely that of school boards and principals is weighty. They have the oversight of the whole school, and are often called on to deal with matters that require the greatest tact, and the clearest insight into character. Their ability to discriminate and to decide wisely in such cases, sometimes determines whether a boy shall become an honest and respectable man, or be an outcast from society. To bear these heavy responsibilities worthily require great patience, a deep and broad culture, a keen insight into human nature, and the statesmanlike power of seeing into and planning for the distant future.

One source of endless trouble in most schools is the large number of rules that are laid down for their government. Confusion and recklessness are the sure attendants of a multitude of laws.

Our school authorities make the same mistake now that was made by one of the Greek republics in the sixth century, before the Christian era. That is, they attempt to do that by legislation which can only be accomplished by moral growth. In the University of Virginia the students govern themselves. They make and enforce their own rules, and the honorable record of that institution proves the soundness of its methods. It is said that in colleges where attendance at prayer is compulsory, the religious life is much narrower than in similar institutions where attendance at chapel is voluntary. Of course, a few reasonable, well defined, well-enforced rules are necessary in schools for children. But every violation of any law that goes unnoticed, weakens the authority of those whose business it is to see that the laws are carried out. We often make rules hastily, and when their absurdity is apparent, even to children, we lack the moral courage to admit that we have made a mistake, and undo the mischief. So, we go on, in a half-hearted sort of way, trying to enforce regulations that our own judgment condemns. The children soon understand our dilemma, and secretly despise us for it. The straightforward manly course would be, to acknowledge that a certain rule, or set of rules, is unnecessary, and therefore inoperative.

School discipline may be greatly promoted by a thorough and sympathetic co-operation of the board, the principal and the teachers. The latter are often handicapped in their work by a suspicious watchfulness on the part of their superiors in office. If the authorities desire the

greatest good of the children, they must give the teachers their unbounded confidence and respect, for no one can do his best work without the generous appreciation of his employers.

But we are especially interested in the best means of securing discipline, and though we all have our opinions on the subject, still they are not so firmly fixed that they may not be modified by the judgment and experience of others. The teacher must deserve the respect of her pupils if she hopes to control them. She should quietly but firmly insist upon the strict observance of all the rules; and when it becomes necessary to inflict punishment, she should do that with a kindly dignity, that will convince the whole class that she is not actuated by personal feeling.

A good deal has been said about corporal punishment in schools. I do not know that it can be wholly dispensed with, yet I do know that very few teachers can use it without injuring themselves as well as their pupils. A proud, sensitive boy looks upon a whipping as an everlasting disgrace, which it is mean and cowardly to inflict; and he submits to it with a burning indignation, and a fierce desire for revenge. Much corporal punishment is sure to arouse in the children a sullen and defiant spirit, and with such a spirit the full development of all their faculties is impossible.

A teacher with a highly nervous temperament and some aesthetic feeling, by whipping one of her pupils, might give her own nature a wound from which it could never recover.

As was said before, discipline has two aspects, government and training. It is through training or character building that we hope to do most for our pupils. What difficulties confront us as we approach this subject? Yet, if we are in a worthy sense teachers of the blind, we are specialists, for our pupils are exceptional people, and require the training that only specialists can give.

If, then, we are really specialists, no difficulty ought to be great enough to discourage us. The State has a right to expect us to be, and it ought to demand that we should be, more than ordinary teachers. We should not only be well educated men and women, but we should be in genuine sympathy with our pupils, putting ourselves in their places, and entering, as far as possible, into their thoughts and feelings. In short, we should give ourselves soul and body to our work. When one devotes himself entirely to any cause, he desires the best results that are possible. In order to obtain the best results from our work, we must go about it with broad intelligence, as well as profound earnestness.

Children come to us from all grades of society, bringing their home influences, their inherited propensities and the habits of body and mind, incident upon neglect and their cruel isolating affliction. These are our pupils, and to do the very best for them that can be done is our sacred duty.

Let us teach the children the value of honor by being perfectly honorable ourselves. No honorable man suspects others of evil motives. If we are constantly suspecting our pupils of violating rules and doing other wrong things, we shall certainly reap an abundant harvest of annoyance and worry.

We shall do the children a great injury if we prove to them by our suspicious watchfulness that we have no confidence in them. No system of spying can be productive of good, and it ought not to be tolerated for a moment in a school. Let us trust our pupils, making due allowance for the little things that children cannot help. Let us put them on their honor, making them feel that we expect them to do right, and that we shall be disappointed if they act otherwise. Let us teach them, by precept and example, the difference between courage and cowardice, the false and the true, the noble and the ignoble. If we do this, we shall build more lasting and beautiful monuments than any that adorned the Acropolis of Athens.

We who are unable to see are forced to depend largely on moral training to maintain order in our school rooms, and no one here will dare to say that the discipline there is not equally as good as that in any of the other rooms. I have kept study-hours for years, and the room is always crowded, yet there have been very few cases of deception among the pupils. This fact proves that one's inability to watch one's pupils does not unfit one to control them as well as to instruct them. The fact that a teacher allows her pupils to move about in their seats, to shuffle their feet a little, and even to whisper once in a while, does not prove that she is inefficient as a disciplinarian, but it rather proves that she understands and sympathizes with children. School discipline is hardly synonymous with that of the Roman army, which reduced men to mere machines. The best teachers of all time have recognized the superiority of moral training, as a means of dis-

cipline over mere governmental repression.

MARY SCHENK.

Teacher in the N. C. Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Would Larger School Districts Be an Advantage?

Superintendent Howell yesterday spoke of the great advantage which would be gained if our public school districts were made larger. There are now eighty-seven white school districts in Wake county and their average area is 104 square miles, that is, about three miles square. Now Raleigh township has 16 square miles, being four miles square. If the other school districts in the county were made the same size there would be fifty-eight districts for the white children instead of eighty-seven, as there are now. The advantage which would result from this is apparent, for with eighty-seven districts each receives \$119 on the average, while with fifty-eight districts each would receive at least \$200. With eighty-seven districts the schools can only be run on the average of about three months, while with fifty-eight districts they can be run about six months.

But Mr. Howell said another reason, outside of the great financial advantage, is that while 153 is the total number of school districts in the county, white and colored, that 66 of this number are illegal districts, for the law provides that a school district must have not less than 65 children of school age, and these 66 districts have less than that number. This is an important matter and should have careful consideration.

STANDING COMMITTEES

of the Senate and House of Representatives

The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives as revised up to date.

Education—Claude Dockery, chairman; S. A. White, McCrary, Cox, Young, Abernathy, King, White, of Randolph; Rountree, Whitener, Wrenn, Dixon, of Cleveland; Nelson, Walters, Murphy.

Pensions—Mr. Crumpler, chairman; Barrow, Ward, Chilcutt, Roberts, Adams, McPheeters, Ransom.

Propositions and Grievances—Spencer Blackburn, chairman; Sutton, of New Hanover; Crews, Craven, Carter, Crumpler, Cunningham, Lyle and Sutton, of Cumberland.

Insane Asylum—Sutton, of Cumberland, chairman; White, of Alamance; Alexander, Whitener, Parker, of Perquimans; Rountree, Pearson, Dixon, of Cleveland; Hartness.

Courtesy, Cities, Towns and Townships—D. B. Sutton, of New Hanover, chairman; Duncan, Peace, Freeman, Fagan, Ferrell, King, Maxton, Walters, Smith, Cathey, Roberts, Blackburn.

Institutions for Deaf and Dumb—Person, of Wayne, chairman; Abernathy, King, Hauser, Petree, Aiken, Green, Wrenn, Nelson, Duffy, Bryan, of Edgecombe.

Immigration—White, of Alamance, chairman; White, of Bertie, Bryan, of Edgecombe, Allen, Hodges, Barrow, Harris, of Hyde, Chapin, McPheeters, Harris, of Hyde.

Privileges and Elections—Wm. Cook, chairman; Blackburn, Sutton, of New Hanover; Peace, Bryan, of Chatham; Brown, Person, of Wayne; Cunningham, Ferguson, Duffy, Creek, Person, of Wilson; Sutton, of Cumberland.

Judiciary—Col. V. S. Lusk, chairman; Sutton, of Cumberland; Cook, Young, Schulken, Price, Craven, Ferguson, Murphy, Chandler, Cunningham, McCrary, Blackburn, Duffy, Hartness, Chapin and Hare.

Banking and Currency—Bryan, of Chatham, chairman; Hauser, Crumpler, Ormsby, Cox, Adams, McKenzie.

Salaries and Fees—Dixon, of Green, chairman; Yarborough, Harris, of Hyde; Holmes, McCrary, Chandler, Elliott, Ensley, Parker, of Wayne; Hartness.

Finance—Johnson, chairman; Bryan, of Chatham; Whitener, Person, of Wayne; Alexander, Young, Aiken, Petree, Nelson, McKenzie, Brown, Peace, Pearson, Green.

Institution for the Blind—Mr. Craven, chairman; McBride, Terrell, Person, of Wilson; Young, Pool, Grubbs, James, McLelland.

Egrogged Bills—Pinnix, chairman; Chapin, Spruill, Arrington, Parker, of Perquimans; Holmes, Price, Carter, Ferguson, Leak.

Enrolled Bills—Hauser, chairman; Abernathy, Drew, Hare, McCrary, Dockery, Eldins, Bunch.

Corporations—Schulken, chairman; McBride, Brown, Alexander, Dockery, Bailey, Walters, Umstead.

Railroads and Railroad Commission—Brower, chairman; Blackburn, Dockery, Pinnix, Ferrell, White, of Randolph; Ward, Dixon, of Green; McKen-zie, Smith, of Robeson.

Health—Mr. Alexander, chairman; Dixon, of Cleveland; Person, of Wayne; Person, of Wilson; Lyle, Freeman, McClelland, Sutton, of Cumberland; Fagan, Bobbitt, Spruill, Nelson, Crews.

Internal Improvements—Bryan, of Wilkes, chairman; Weymsa, Aiken, Dancy, Reynolds, Morton, Ward, Brown, Reid, Wilson, Creech.

Penal Institutions—Parker, of Perquimans, chairman; Johnson, Carter, Abernathy, R. Roberts, Currie, Dewese, Dayton, Umstead, Conley, McKee, Arrington, Bryan, of Edgecombe, Hare.

Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining—E. A. Aiken, chairman; Rawls, Allen, Somers, Reynolds, Rountree, Ferguson, Ferrell, Umstead, Cunningham, McLelland.

Insurance—White, of Randolph, chairman; Fagan, Price, Pool, Allen, Harris, Halifax, Cunningham, Law-norn, Eldins.

Fish Interests—Hancock, chairman; Duncan, Bobbitt, Pool, Hodges, Alexander, Parker, of Perquimans; Harris, of Hyde, Elliott, Cox, Daniels, Fagan, Rountree, Chapman, Spruill, Drew, Hare, Burges, Gallop, Howe.

Federal Relations—Chapin, chairman; Dewese, Adams, Howe, Ward, Foster, Ferrell, Barrow, Creech, Jones.

Private Bills—Alexander, chairman;

Hodges, Cooke, White, of Bertie; Person, of Wilson; Peace, Adams, Chapin, Crews, Holmes, Dixon, Duffy, Dockery, Lawhorn, McKee, Pinnix, Bryan, of Wilkes, Bailey, Pearson, Blackburn, Eddins, Arledge, Aiken, Platt.

Military Affairs—Cox, chairman; Chapin, Dancy, Ormsby, McBride, King, Price, Brown, Walters, Cunningham, Weymsa.

Public Roads and Turnpikes—Ferrell, chairman; Reynolds, Craven, Carter, Dayton, Daniels, Dewese, Harris, of Halifax, Wilson, Watts, McPheeters.

Rules—Sutton, of Cumberland, chairman; Brown, Bryan, of Chatham, Schulken, Nelson.

Claims—Petree, chairman; Meares, Howe, Arledge, Bobbitt, Chapman, Foster, Purgason, Jones, Watts.

Senate Committees.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate as corrected up to date.

Judiciary—Geo. Smathers, chairman; Whedbee, Shore, Anderson, McCarthy, Ramsey, Hare, Clark, Butler, McCaskey, Maxwell, Mitchell, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Finance—McCaskey, chairman; Sharpe, of Wilson; Parker, Alexander, McNeil, Grant, Mitchell, Yeager, Wakefield, Sharpe, of Iredell, Butler, Smathers, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scates, Anthony, Atwater.

Agriculture—Parker, of Randolph, chairman; McNeil, Hardison, Hare, Merritt, Ashburn, Earnhart, Patterson, Cameron, Rollins, Hyatt, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Shore, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony, Patterson, Parker.

Education—H. L. Grant, chairman; Butler, Hare, Shore, Ramsey, Walker, McCarthy, Uley, Ashburn, Hardison, Anderson, McCaskey, Person, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony, Arderon, Maxwell, Harp, of Iredell, McNeil.

Internal Improvements—Harp, chairman; Lyon, Ramsey, Wakefield, Dickson, Hyatt, Earley, Merritt, Anderson, Cameron, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Propositions and Grievances—Shaw, chairman; Ashburn, Dickson, Hardison, McNeil, Anderson, Atwater, Clark, Cannon, Alexander, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Corporations—Anderson, chairman; Maulsby, Rollins, Sharpe, McCarthy, Grant, Grant, Move, Lyon, Butler, Earnhart, Clark, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scates, Anthony, Whedbee, Y. a. c.

Penal Institutions—Rollins, Chairman; Cannon, Hyatt, Alexander, Sherr, Earnhart, McNeil, Hardison, Hardison, Atwater, Whedbee, Uley, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony, Barker.

Railroads and Railroad Commission—Butler, Chairman, McCarthy, Shore, Maulsby, Sharp, of Wilson, Ramsey, Clark, Walker, McCaskey, Maxwell, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony, Person.

Privileges and Elections—Wakefield, Chairman; Whedbee, Earnhart, Smathers, Parker, McCaskey, Merritt, Person, Walker, Maulsby, Gaddy, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Egrogged Bills—McNeil, Chairman; Ashburn, Dickson, Maulsby, Sharp, Yeager, Maxwell, Walker, Gaddy, Uley, Parker, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Alexander, chairman; Maulsby, Person, Rollins, Sharpe, of Wilson, Shaw, Atwater, Earnhart, Mitchell, Cannon, Walker, Hardison, Uley, Whedbee, Yeager, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony, Lyon.

Insurance—Jno. F. Newsome, chairman; Shaw, Smathers, Maxwell, Early, Whedbee, Wakefield, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Fish and Fisheries—Hardison, chairman; Rollins, Gaddy, McCarthy, McCaskey, Anderson, Maxwell, Yeager, Newsome, McNeil, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony, Early.

Claims—Ramsey, chairman; Mitchell, Henderson, Robeson, Person, Patterson, Hyatt, Barker, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Salaries and Fees—McCarthy, chairman; Clark, Smathers, Mitchell, McNeil, Alexander, Dickson, Justice, Whedbee, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Public Health—Mr. Merritt, Chairman; Ramsey, Odum, Anderson, Alexander, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Banking and Currency—Mr. Moye, Chairman; Sharp, Butler, McNeil, Mitchell, Hyatt, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Public Roads—Mr. Ashburn, Chairman; Hardison, Dickson, Newsome, Hyatt, Lyon, Maulsby, Early, Henderson, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Federal Relations—Mr. Mitchell, Chairman; Smathers, Grant, Ashburn, Rollins, Shore, Wakefield, Atwater, Newsome, Shaw, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Pensions and Soldiers Home—Mr. Roberson, Chairman; Ramsey, Shaw, Sharp, Newsome, Yeager, Lyon, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Insane Asylum—Mr. Hyatt, chairman; Moye, Ramsey, Wakefield, Yeager, Hardison, Grant, McCaskey, Person, Atwater, Henderson, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Gaddy.

Courtesy, Cities and Towns—Mr. Maxwell, chairman; Grant, Walker, Smathers, Lyon, McCarthy, Uley, Whedbee, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Pool, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony, Early.

Military Affairs—Mr. Barker, chairman; Yeager, Earnhart, Dickson, Odum, Ashburn, Shaw, Sharpe, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scates, Anthony.

Enrolled Bills—Mr. Shore, chairman; Whedbee, Clark, Person, Hardison, Ashburn, R. Whedbee, Scates, Ray.

Printing—Mr. Craven, chairman; Messrs. Ward, Reynolds, Bailey, Young, Pinnix, Cathey and Leak.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

—THE ONLY—

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In America, and will receive Specials from

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leading cities of North Carolina and the South

It is the purpose of the promoters and

ment to make

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TRIBUNE

A First-Class Newspaper, Occupying

the Entire Field of Newspaperdom

of the Country.

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The Undertaking is upon a Large Scale, and will be

of the support of every Republican in the State, and it is

firmly believed that the party spirit in the Old North State

ripe for the enterprise. The office will be equipped with

the modern machinery and latest styles of type, including

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columns the length of THE TRIBUNE.

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is assured.

IT IS HERE TO STAY!

IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL
HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.

DEMAND

Heavy Trading
and Miscella
Bonds

MONEY RATES

CAPITALISTS ARE

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THE DEMAND IS LARGE

Heavy Trading in Railway and Miscellaneous Bonds.

MONEY RATES ARE SO LOW CAPITALISTS ARE SEEKING INVESTMENTS AS OUTLETS.

General Demoralization in the Produce Market at Chicago—Corn Followed Wheat in Its Decline—Large Transactions.

New York, Feb. 1.—The feature of the day in stock and financial circles was the enormous demand and steady advance in railway and miscellaneous bonds.

The transactions in this department of the Stock Exchange footed up the large total of \$3,938,000, and the business was unusually well distributed. Foreign as well as local houses were in the market for good bonds, and in many cases, owing to the advances in price, commission orders could not be executed.

One explanation for the activity is that capitalists, dissatisfied with the rates obtained in the money market, are seeking other outlets for their funds.

Today under this buying an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. took place. The improvement was not confined to the gilt-edged issues by any means, but the specialties also participated in the upward movement. Stocks, on the other hand, were irregular, but in the main firm.

The irregularity was attributed to a desire of the Senate Committee to amend the general arbitration treaty.

London firms sold fairly large amounts of the international stocks on this account and attempted to force liquidations. Very little impression was made on prices except in a few instances. Manhattan, Lackawanna and Tobacco, however, were rather feverish and did not receive the support accorded the general list. There was good buying of the Northern Pacific, and the new preferred rose within a fraction of 3/8.

House with continental connections were buyers again today.

Louisville and Nashville was higher on the favorable report for December, net earnings showing a gain of \$9,317.

In the industrial group, Chicago gas was in request on the declaration of another quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent. Speculation closed irregular, but in the main firm. Net changes show losses of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.; Western Union, Northern Pacific preferred, and Omaha, however, gained 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. Total sales were \$6,040 shares.

Bonds were active and strong. The sales footed up \$3,938,000.

Private wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 1.—The stock market was irregular and unsettled. London was lower and arbitrage houses sold. Local traders were bearish on the idea that the advance would peter out as the movement did a couple of weeks ago.

The movement of prices had little destructive feature and the new declines for the day were not material, being generally confined to fractions. The announcement of the declaration of another quarterly dividend on Chicago Gas and the net increase shown in Louisville and Nashville December earnings had only a passing influence of speculative sentiment.

The amendment of the Arbitration treaty in the Senate to an extent was urged by the professional as a bear card. The market closed steadily at the reactions. Money closed 1 1/4%. Last loan 1 1/4 per cent.

COTTON.

There were no new developments in the speculations today. The trading was dull and featureless and of a local character. At first prices advanced five to seven points. Liverpool was higher and local shorts covered while there was a small demand for local long account, but the buying orders were soon exhausted and prices lost part of their improvement, closing quiet but steady at net advance of three to four points with sales of 68,000 bales.

Liverpool sold here early in the day. The port receipts for the week are estimated at 115,000 bales, and the quantity to come in sight at 120,000 bales. One party from the south today states that planters' holdings are much larger than expected, but this statement is not borne out by numerous advices from the south. One Opelika, Alabama, circular states that holders were selling as rapidly as possible in order to purchase fertilizers and corn.

Stormy weather South of late has interrupted farm work, but thus early in the season preparations for the next crop do not amount to anything outside of southern Texas. As to the contemplated orange nothing definite is yet known.

March, but lost part of the advance. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot with sales of 10,000 bales; futures there advancing 1/4 to 3/4 points. The Bombay receipts for the half week were 21,000 bales, against 33,000 last year. Marches were quiet but steady. The port receipts today were 18,192 bales, against 22,777 last week, and 22,777 last week, against 36,475, against 60,934 this far last week.

The exports from the ports approximated 30,000 bales. Augusta received today 311 tons, against 1,027 last week and 678 last year. The Bombay receipts for the half week were 21,000 bales, against 33,000 last year. Marches were quiet but steady. The port receipts today were 18,192 bales, against 22,777 last week, and 22,777 last week, against 36,475, against 60,934 this far last week.

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Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1.—WHEAT.—First cables this morning quoted a decline of 1d in Liverpool and there was a further break of 1d during the day, making a total of 2d for futures, with spots reported unchanged. In addition to this stock of wheat in Liverpool for the month of January increased 872,000 bushels, and stocks of flour 21,000 sacks. This latter, may perhaps, have had some influence in causing the weakness abroad. The effect of these lower prices and prices opened about 1c. per bushel lower than Saturday's close, and declined one-half cent further shortly afterwards. From all appearances, however, there was but very little long wheat pressing for sale. The selling seemed to be mostly by traders who are very bearish, but offerings were well absorbed, a very good investment demand being noted.

The cash market has been firm, and there seems to be a good shipping demand, with cash No. 2 wheat selling within 1/4c. of the May price. This is something unusual at this time of the year. Cash business aggregated something like 200,000 bushels. The decrease of 1,700,000 in the visible was considerably more than was generally estimated. World's wheat shipments to Europe were light, being 4,083,000 bushels, against 4,500,000 week previous, and 4,700,000 bushels last year. The amount of passage increased 160,000 bushels, which, however, was offset by a decrease of 300,000 bushels in the English visible. Clearances were liberal, being 645,000 bushels. We are inclined to think that the decline has spent its force, and that the heavy liquidation is over. The local feeling is still bearish, and it is possible that any further liquidation might be among the shorts. The close was firm, about 1c. above lowest point.

LAWSON BROTHERS & CO.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 1.—Money on call, easy at 1/42 per cent.; best loan at 1/4, and closing at 1/4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 1/2 per cent. Bar silver 44 1/2. S. E. exchange easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/4 and 48 1/2 for 60 days and 48 1/4 and 48 1/2 for demand. Posted rates 48 1/4 and 48 1/2. Commercial bills 48 1/4 and 48 1/2. Government bonds strong. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds active and higher. Silver at the board easier.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil 12 1/2

American Sugar Refinery 117 1/2

American Tobacco 102 1/2

Atchafalpa 14 1/2

B. & O. 15 1/2

Canadian Pacific 55 1/2

Chicago & Alton 164 1/2

C. & N. W. 7 1/2

Chicago Gas 78 1/2

Delaware & Lackawanna 152 1/2

D. & C. F. 15 1/2

Erie 34 1/2

General Electric 35 1/2

Illinois Central 94 1/2

L. E. & W. 16 1/2

Lake Shore 153 1/2

L. N. & C. 51 1/2

Manhattan Consolidated 89 1/2

M. & C. 15 1/2

Michigan Central 89 1/2

Missouri Pacific 22 1/2

Mobile & Ohio 21 1/2

Nash & Chat 67 1/2

U. S. Cordage 100 1/2

N. J. Central 93 1/2

N. Y. Central 93 1/2

N. Y. & N. E. 17 1/2

N. & W. pref'd 15 1/2

Northern Pacific 34 1/2

N. W. 104 1/2

N. W. pref'd 153 1/2

Pacific Mail 25 1/2

Reading 26 1/2

Rock Island 26 1/2

St. Paul 133 1/2

Silver Certificates 64 1/2

Tenn. Coal & Iron 80 1/2

Texas Pacific 97 1/2

Union Pacific 62 1/2

Wabash 16 1/2

Western Union 83 1/2

Lard \$3.80a3.82 1/2. Short ribs \$3.71a4.12 1/2. Dry salt shoulders \$4.35a4.50. Short clear sides \$4.12a4.25. Whiskey \$1.17.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 1.—Cotton quiet; middling 7 1/2-16; net receipts, none; gross receipts, 3,764 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,350 bales; to France, 760 bales; to the Continent, 2,400 bales; forwarded, 2,552 bales; sales, 2,344; spinners, 140; stock 299,325 bales (as 3.38). Total 19-day—net receipts, 18,192 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,798 bales; to France, 9,250 bales; to the Continent, 14,392 bales; to the Channel, none; stock, 1,027,981 tons of a week—net receipts, 36,475 bales; exports to Great Britain, 37,035 bales; to France, 9,250 bales; to the Continent, 29,876 bales; to the Channel, none; stock, none. Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,549,399 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,318,479 bales; to France, 490,570 bales; to the Continent, 1,322,903 bales; to the Channel, none; stock, none.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; sales 68,000 bales; February 7 1/2; March 7 1/2; April 7 1/2; May 7 1/2; June 7 1/2; July 7 1/2; August 7 1/2; September 6 3/4; October and November 6 3/4; December 6 3/4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—demand fair, prices steady; American middling 3 1/2-16; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,500 bales; speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 13,000 bales; American 12,500 bales.

Futures opened quiet, demand moderate; American middling, 1 m. c.—February and March, 3 1/2; also 3 1/2; March and April, 3 1/2; April and May, 3 1/2; also 3 1/2; May and June, 3 1/2; June and July, 3 1/2; July and August, 3 1/2; August and September, 3 1/2; September and October, 3 1/2; October and November, 3 1/2; November and December, 3 1/2. Futures closed steady.

4 P. M.—Cotton—American middling, 1 m. c., February, 3 1/2; March and April, 3 1/2; April and May, 3 1/2; May and June, 3 1/2; June and July, 3 1/2; July and August, 3 1/2; August and September, 3 1/2; September and October, 3 1/2; October and November, 3 1/2; November and December, 3 1/2. Futures closed steady.

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

February 1.

Norfolk steady, 6 1/2-16. —bales.

Baltimore quiet, 7 1/2-16. —bales.

Boston quiet, 7 1/2-16, 3 1/2-16. —bales.

Wilmington firm, 6 1/2-16, 3 1/2-16. —bales.

Philadelphia quiet, 7 1/2-16, 3 1/2-16. —bales.

Savannah quiet, 6 1/2-16, 3 1/2-16. —bales.

New Orleans steady, 6 1/2-16, 7,400 bales.

Mobile quiet, 6 1/2-16, 702 bales.

Memphis steady, 6 1/2-16, 493 bales.

Augusta steady, 7 1/2-16, 311 bales.

Charleston firm, 6 1/2-16, 1,212 bales.

Cincinnati quiet, 7, 318 bales.

Louisville firm, 7, —bales.

St. Louis steady, 7, 257 bales.

Houston easy, 7, 2,017 bales.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 1.—Cotton futures quiet; sales 20,000 bales; February, 6 1/2; March, 6 1/2; April, 6 1/2; May, 6 1/2; June, 6 1/2; July, 6 1/2; August, 6 1/2; September, 6 1/2; October, 6 1/2; November, 6 1/2; December, 6 1/2.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 1.—Flour dull, barely steady; winter wheat low grades \$2.30a3.30; do fair to fancy \$3.50a4.00; do patent 4.75a5.00; Minnesota clear \$3.50a4.00; patent \$4.25a5.00; low extras \$2.30a3.30.

Wheat—spot market dull; easier with options, closing firm; No. 2 red, f. o. b., 95; ungraded red 75. Options opened weak and declined 1 1/2, rallied 1/2, closing firm at 1 1/2 under Saturday; No. 2 red February 82 1/2; March 83 1/2; May 84 1/2; July 85 1/2.

Corn—spot dull, easier; No. 2, 29 1/2 in elevator; 30 1/2 afloat. Options were dull and firm at 1 1/2 decline; February 28 1/2; May 30 1/2; July 31 1/2.

Oats—spot dull, steady; options quiet, easier; February 21; May 22. Spot prices —No. 2, 21 1/2; No. 3 white 24; mixed western 22 1/2.

Hay quiet; prime steady; shipping 55; good to choice 72 1/2a80.

Hides firm, moderate demand; wet salted Havana selected, 35a50 pounds, at 7 1/2; Texas dry, 21a25 pounds, 12a13.

Wool firm, moderate demand; domestic fleece 16a23; pulled 18a31.

Beef quiet, steady; family \$9.25a10.50; extra mess \$7.00a8.00.

Beef hams firm at \$17.50a18.00.

Tierced beef steady; city extra India mess \$12.00a14.00.

Cuts steady, wanted; pickled bellies 4 1/2; shoulders 4 1/4a4 1/2; hams 5 1/2.

Lard quiet, easier; western steam \$1.12a1.24; city \$3.60a3.65; May \$4.25, nominal; refined dull, lower; continent \$4.35; South America \$4.65; compound 4 1/2.

Pork dull, steady new mess \$8.25a9.00.

Butter firm, moderate demand; State dairy 10a15; do creamery 13a19.

Eggs firm; State and Pennsylvania 19; ice house, per case \$2.40a3.50; western fresh 18 1/2; Southern 17 1/2a18; limited 13a18 1/2.

CATTLE MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 1.—Cattle—receipts, 15,000; market steady; common to extra steers \$3.00a4.00; stockers' and feeders' \$3.15a4.15; cows and bulls \$1.70a3.70; Texans \$2.00a4.10.

Hogs—receipts 42,000; market easy and 5c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots \$3.35a3.50; common to choice mixed \$3.30a3.55; choice assorted \$3.45a3.55; light \$3.3 1/2a3.55; pigs \$3.30a3.57 1/2.

Sheep—receipts 18,000; market steady and 10c lower; inferior to choice \$2.50a3.90; lambs \$3.50a5.10.

Press Authors and Emancipation Association.

HEADQUARTERS, RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28, 1897.

A meeting of the members and incorporators of the above named association is hereby called to take place in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday, Feb. 10th, 1897.

Each member, and others who are interested in the elevation of the Negro and the complete development of the resources of the State, are cordially invited and urged to be present. There will be matters of vast importance brought to the attention of the Association. Reduced rates will be arranged.

Respectfully,

R. H. W. LEAK, President.

G. C. SCURLOCK, Secretary.

Other papers interested please copy.

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS, Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing. Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed \$1.50. East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

LAW BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCHANGED.

SOUTHERN LAW BOOK EXCHANGE, RALEIGH, N. C.

School and College Text-Books AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

All kinds of Books bought, sold and exchanged, especially School and Law Books.

We furnish them at prices lower than Northern houses, and in much less time.

Our's is the largest stock of Law and School Books, Stationery, School and General Office Supplies, and we occupy the largest and oldest book-store in the State.

N. C. Reports from \$1.50 each up, in odd volumes of complete series.

Give us a trial order, and list your books for sale or exchange.

Southern Law Book Exchange, M. M. SMITH, Manager, A. Williams' old stand, 119 Fayetteville St.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH, DAILY:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

8:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibule train with sleeper from Norfolk to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Charlotte and Keyville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibule (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points south; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keyville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

8:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and eastern lines.

From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

1:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

—AT—

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.'S, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

RALEIGH, N. C.

Send us your orders for anything you need in our line. The Oldest Book House in the State. Largest Stock in the State. Lowest Prices in the State.

Prompt attention always.

Alfred Williams & Co.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned Newly Furnished.

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.
Tonight threatening weather, with light rain. Tuesday rain followed by clearing.

Forecast for North Carolina.

Snow, followed by rain tonight and Tuesday morning; clearing Tuesday afternoon. Warmer in the interior.

Weather Conditions.

A storm appears central this morning in the east portion of the Gulf of Mexico, which is causing heavy rains in the Southern States. The largest amounts recorded were 156 inches at Memphis and 140 at Vicksburg. It is now raining over Florida, South Carolina and Georgia; and the rain area will advance northward tonight.

The high barometer has been divided into two portions: one central on the North Atlantic, the other over Texas. The weather is generally cloudy everywhere except in the west, where it is clear. No temperatures below zero are reported anywhere.

C. F. VON HERMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Mr. W. W. Kichen is in the city.
Mr. J. E. Stagg arrived yesterday.
Mr. H. W. Fries arrived yesterday.
Hon. W. A. Guthrie is in the city.
Hon. S. B. Alexander is in the city.
Hon. Lee S. Overman is in the city.
Mr. E. S. Jones, of Selma, is at the Park.

Mr. W. B. Ellis, of Winston, is in the city.
Congressman Harry Skinner is in town.

Mr. John R. Hendricks arrived yesterday.
Mrs. Albert Johnson is ill on Hillsboro street.

Col. T. B. Keogh, of Greensboro, is in the city.
Mr. E. W. Eubanks, of Asheville, is at the Park.

Mr. P. A. Cummings, of Asheville, is in the city.
Mr. W. R. Whitson, of Asheville, is at the Park.

Mr. John A. Small, of Washington, N. C., is in the city.
Ex Secretary of State Charles M. Cooke is in the city.

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds has returned to the city.
Mr. J. Heywood Sawyer, of Elizabeth City, is at the Park.

Prof. C. W. Toms, of the Durham Grad. School, is in Raleigh.
Ex Judge W. R. Allen, of Goldsboro, is here attending the Supreme Court.

Messrs. L. V. Bassett and J. M. Sherrod, of Rocky Mount, are at the Park.
Mr. Chas. F. Warren, of Washington, N. C., is attending the Supreme Court.

Hon. W. W. Clark, of Newbern, who was an elector at large on the Palmer and Buckner ticket last fall, is at the Park.

Mr. W. H. Hecke, a member of Senior Class of Wake Forest, who has been visiting his mother for several days, returned to college yesterday.

Representative Ormsby, of Salem, who has been at home the past several days on the sick list, occupied his seat in Representatives' hall again yesterday afternoon.

BARBED FENCE DID IT.

Master Ailie Johnson Painfully Lacerated Near Base-Ball Park—Remarkable Nerve.

Master Ailie Johnson, a young white boy about fourteen years of age, sustained quite a painful injury late Sunday afternoon by being thrown upon a barbed wire fence.

He was playing with several companions near the base ball park and stumbled against the wire, cutting a deep gash under his chin. Dr. Rogers made about sixteen stitches in dressing the wound. He was assisted in the operation by Dr. Cy. Thompson, Secretary of State.

The boy displayed remarkable self control while the stitches were being taken. He did not even groan until the last stitch was being taken.

Dr. Rogers says that the only thing that saved the boy's life was his excessive flesh. The fat accumulation about the throat prevented the barb from penetrating to the jugular.

There should be some law enacted prohibiting the building of barbed wire fences along a public highway. Many cities and towns have such ordinances and Raleigh would not be amiss in following suit. In fact a State law to this end would be good legislation.

Funeral of Mr. King.

The funeral of the late David H. King was held at the Edenton Street M. E. Church Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The attendance was very large. Nearly all the employees of the Seaboard Air Line were present. It is doubtful if there is a man in Raleigh who had a larger circle of friends and acquaintances than Mr. King. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. W. C. Norman.

A RECEPTION GIVEN.

The Colored Members of the General Assembly are Entertained.

The Republican ladies of W. St. Raleigh gave a banquet last Friday night in honor of James H. Young, to which they invited all the colored members of the General Assembly and many other distinguished guests. Many able and enthusiastic speakers were made by the Representatives present. The menu consisted of the latest delicacies of the season and were furnished in abundance. Mrs. J. B. Hutchins was president of the occasion. It was an elaborate affair, and all who were so fortunate as to be invited enjoyed themselves much.

WAKE COMMISSIONERS

In Session Yesterday Transacting Business for the County's Weal.

MANY BILLS ORDERED TO BE PAID

TROUBLE WITH SCHOOL BOARD OF LITTLE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Ousting of Dr. Fowler and Ruffin Broughton Demanded—Commissioners Will Try the Case Today—Education Day—Other Business.

The Commissioners of Wake county were in session yesterday from 11 to 3:30 o'clock and transacted considerable business. During the forenoon Chairman J. B. Hill was, on account of sickness, unable to attend. In his absence Mr. Chamblee acted as chairman pro tem, and Mr. Barbee constituting a quorum to do business.

County Attorney J. C. L. Harris was present during the greater portion of the session and assisted very much in the dispatch of business.

During the afternoon Chairman Hill was in his seat and directed the business of the session with characteristic dispatch and precision.

Mr. S. L. Bailey was appointed a constable in New Light township vice V. L. Estes, deceased. He is to file his official bond of \$500 on Wednesday. Mr. Bailey is also a justice of the peace.

Mr. Neatum Norris appeared before the board and asked that he be allowed to build a new bridge across White Creek, on the Chapel Hill road, about miles from Raleigh. He was instructed to build the bridge if the cost would not exceed \$50. The present bridge, Mr. Norris said, was a constant menace to the trading public.

His request the county were ordered paid, as follows:

E. M. Jordan, repairs on the county fence, \$3; W. R. Page, repairs on county fence, \$4.90; J. S. Meolir, for building 10 miles of county fence, \$140; Dr. Sewell, for examining Cherry Holloway, a lunatic, \$5; Miss Eva Holder, for teaching Holly Springs School \$20; J. D. Chapman, teaching in Middle Creek Township, \$12.50; V. R. May and L. P. L. well, for bridge number 10, \$10.51; W. H. H. Jones, \$4.20; Dr. Barker and others, for attention to Eli Dupree, a lunatic, \$11.25; James H. Young, for printing the annual report of the Clerk of the Superior Court in December, \$62.50; Neatum Norris, for building a bridge across White Oak Creek, on the Holly Springs road, \$72; S. T. Carroll, for a pauper's coffin, \$2.

A certificate from Dr. Nichols to the effect that Ellie Hesketh was permanently disabled and was a fit subject for exemption from future payment of poll tax was presented and an order to that effect issued.

The Commissioners issued warrants upon the treasurer for about \$103 in sums of from \$1 to \$6 for the county's "outside poor"—very aged or disabled persons for whom there is no room in the county home or who are not fit subjects for that institution.

John Broughton appeared before the Board and asked that he be paid \$10.50 for teaching a public school at No. 6, Little River township. His report showed that the school term was only seven days, that there were nine pupils with an average attendance of seven pupils. Mr. Broughton was allowed the amount asked for.

An investigation of the matter showed that on January 12th the Board had ordered the school closed on account of serious trouble with the School Board of the district, and a suit is now pending before the County Commissioners for the removal of Dr. M. L. Fowler and Ruffin Broughton from the Board, and the appointment of more satisfactory men to that position.

In fact the case will be tried before the Board today and the defendants will be represented by Attorney Wesley Jones of this city.

It appears that there is serious objection, on the part of patrons of the school, to the manner in which these two members of the Board have managed the school's affairs, and they demand of the county commissioners that they be removed else they will not patronize the school. The trial today promises to be quite an interesting one.

A SLICK TRAMP.

A Raleigh Woman Feeds one of the Passing Throng.

A good joke at the expense of a w. st. Hillsboro street lady has just taken place. Last week, during the cold snap, one of the five tramp was, more than other, and the residents of well to do people to cold-left-over refreshments applied at one of one of Raleigh's well known citizens. He asked for something to eat. The servant referred the request to the "lady of the house," who thought she knew a thing or two about tramps. She decided to see the man herself. She said to him if he would see some wood, she would give him his breakfast. He apparently willingly assented to this, and went to the woodpile. After arranging a log on the saw buck and picking up the saw, he laid the latter down and went to the kitchen door and knocked. The lady who had been watching him through the window answered the knock. He told her that as he had not eaten anything for some time, if she would kindly give him something to stay his hunger, he could do the woodpile better justice. Thinking the story plausible, the servant was ordered to give the tramp a good breakfast. The good Samaritan watched the tramp as he went back to the woodpile and sat down to eat. Before he finished his repast she left the kitchen. After an hour or so, she went back to the kitchen window to see how his wood-pile was getting along. The tramp was nowhere in sight. The plate was on the saw buck, and noticing a piece of paper in it weighted with a pebble, she sent the servant for the plate. The lady took the bit of paper and read in almost unintelligible chirography: "Tell them that you saw me, but that you didn't see me."

LAW LICENSE GRANTED.

Forty-three Applicants Before the Supreme Court.

Since yesterday was the first Monday in February, the regular examination of applicants for license to practice law in North Carolina was held by the Supreme Court. Forty three young men applied for license and forty of this number were successful. Twelve of the applicants were from the University Law School and ten were from Wake Forest. Five colored men applied. All the members of the court, Judges Faircloth, Clark, Furches, Montgomery and Douglass were present and took part in the examination.

The following is a list of our new attorneys:

1. Yancey T. Ormond, Alamance county.
2. Hestel E. Frazier, Columbus county.
3. Fred. Johnson, Pitt county.
4. Paul V. Matthews, Halifax county.
5. David T. Oates, Sampson county.
6. Theron L. Caudle, Union county.
7. Hugh Long, Union county.
8. Robert E. Lee, Robeson county.
9. Shirley E. Hall, Stokes county.
10. John C. McNeill, Richmond county.
11. Preston S. Vann, Sampson county.
12. Joseph C. Watkins, Forsyth county.
13. Lon J. Lewis, Craven county.
14. Marshall H. Yount, Catawba county.
15. George W. Tilson, Buncombe county.
16. Stanley W. Black, Swain county.
17. Frank Carter, Buncombe county.
18. Robert L. Smith, Stanly county.
19. Robert D. Douglass, Guilford county.
20. George B. Elliott, New Hanover county.
21. Donald M. McRackan, Columbus county.
22. George W. Justice, Rutherford county.
23. William G. Lewis, Iredell county.
24. Ernest W. Eubank, Buncombe county.
25. Watson B. Holyfield, Surry county.
26. John A. Rowland, Robeson county.
27. Augustus L. Quackel, Lincoln county.
28. Welsh Galloway, Transylvania county.
29. William D. Grimes, Pitt county.
30. John M. Sherrod, Edgecombe county.
31. Lucius V. Bassett, Edgecombe county.
- 32.
33. John M. Cooke, Alamance county.
34. Thomas M. Robertson, Randolph county.
35. Alvin T. Kitchin, Halifax county.
36. George P. Pell, Surry county.
37. Gwyn L. Park, Surry county.
38. William E. Henderson, Rowan county.
- 39.
40. Mark A. Williams, Wake county.
41. John A. Gaillard, Wake county.
42. Thomas H. Jones, Ashe county.
- 43.

RALEIGH'S SIDEWALKS.

Skirt Protectors and Rubber Boots in Demand.

Raleigh is a charming city, with innumerable advantages and attractions, which plainly place it in the lead as a residence city. However, it has a few drawbacks, and one of these is the lamentable condition of the sidewalks in certain sections of the city. It is not a pleasure to speak of this, but during the past few days their condition has brought into prominent view skirt protectors and rubber boots. Our city fathers have possibly overlooked this important part of city improvements, and we simply refer to the matter so that they will not forget it when dry weather returns.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly, session of 1897, for a charter to incorporate The Peoples' Mutual Benefit Association, of Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9, 1897.

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Notice.

SHERWOOD HIGGS & COMPANY,

203 and 205 FAYETTEVILLE STREET

Special—The First Gun of the Spring.

Two cases Sea Island yard-wide Percals for shirts waists and children's dresses. All new styles at a celebrated no competition price, 10c. (See South window).

STOCK TAKING WEEK.—EYES SHUT TO THE

COST PRICE.—SPRING DELIVERIES ARE UPON

US.—A CLEAN SWEEP IS NOW TO BE MADE

It is resolved and determined that all short-lines and accumulations of Reference to value not to be considered. During inventory this week, some lines of goods will be brought to face the sacrifice table and in every department something will be found upon which quick moving prices will be placed. Stock-taking is fraught with many surprises. Reckless price-cutting, daring, is often indulged in. Price piling, so ungrudgingly done here, is the pleasure and enjoyment of the cautious saving and economical, and dollar may be saved by the judicious investment here afforded for present future wants.

Dress Goods took a drop. Blankets fall. Piece Goods tumble, and the Woolen Underwear go to pieces. All dark colored Winter Cotton Goods dresses have been reduced, and many lines of Shoes at prices way off.

Great lots of these goods greet you as you enter. Our most stylish offerings are where the most appreciative only have been applied, and the people who followed up our last week's advertisement to their fullest satisfaction may take some additional interests in this week's offerings.

SHOE SECTION.

Our Special Shoe sale has become a land slide. Geo. E. Keith's fine footwear \$3, \$4 \$5 qualities, calf skin, cordovan, welts, and McKay's sewed, all sizes, 6 to 11, your choice only \$2.00

G. Gerstle & Co., Cincinnati, Ladies' Shoes, formerly \$3, \$2.50, \$3, none ever sold for less, your choice now of any and all, only \$1.00

Williams & Hoyt's Boys and Misses, standard make, qualities well known; Misses' \$2.50 spring heel shoes \$1.50 Boys' \$2 spring heel shoes \$1.00 Children's \$1.25 spring heel shoes .75c

EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg and Nainsook Edge and settings, Special lines at special prices. All of our Embroideries are in unusual length. No remnants.

Sherwood Higgs & Co. SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & Co.

Will the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents

quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also

lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply

you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

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